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VOL. XCH., NO. 142.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Only 4 Weeks Till Xmas

Only 2 Weeks  
To Buy Gifts

To Send Abroad to Ensure Their Arrival There  
by Xmas Day

It is high time for you to be making your selections. We want you to intimately associate this store with the idea of Xmas gifts, as it is filled with thousands of useful and appropriate articles that will just suit both the giver and the recipient. We invite you to look around now.

**Challoner & Mitchell**  
Government Street

Basket Figs.....	25c
Smyrna Figs, 2-lb box.....	25c
Mixed Nuts, 1b.....	20c
California Table Raisins, 1b.....	15c and 25c
Malaga Table Raisins, 1b.....	25c and 50c
Malaga " Fancy Cartoon, 1b.....	50c
Seeded Raisins, 3 lbs.....	25c
Fresh Pineapples, each.....	15c and 25c

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.,**  
The Independent Cash Grocers.

**Contractors' Supplies**  
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**General Hardware**  
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78 FORT STREET, 40 FORT STREET.

**"CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR"**  
**WHISKY**  
Distilled, Aged, and Bottled by  
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PHONE 812. IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES.

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**GOLDEN SYRUP**  
Guaranteed Pure,  
Sold by all Grocers.  
WHOLESALE BY  
**HUDSON'S BAY CO., VICTORIA, B. C.**

**NEW BARLEY**  
First crop of new season's crop just to hand. Cheaper than Wheat;  
makes splendid Chicken Food. Try a sack.  
**THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
125 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Hugging The Machine

West Hastings Bogus Ballot Box  
Case Now Before the  
Courts.

A Witness Declares Conspiracy  
Was Hatched Three Years  
Ago.

After Use Boxes Were Thrown  
Into Lake—Another  
Arrest.

Belleville, Nov. 26.—In the West Hastings ballot box case yesterday T. J. Rielly, Kingston, declared that he was approached by W. J. Shibley, Liberal candidate in Frontenac, at the recent general elections, three years ago regarding the bogus ballot boxes. He was approached by Shibley again last July and later introduced by him to B. O. Lott, Liberal candidate in West Hastings at the recent elections. He and Lott went to Watertown, N. Y., where the boxes were made. After the general elections Rielly said Lott offered to pay him \$500 to skip the country, and Shibley agreed to pay him \$25 a week as long as he was away from Canada. E. C. Rutland, of Sydney, had dumped the bogus ballot boxes into Sydney lake after the general election. He did not know whether they had been used in Frontenac county. Rutland was placed under arrest.

**COLORED BISHOP HONORED.**  
Moscow, Nov. 26.—The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg has conferred a gold cross upon the American colored bishop, who has been visiting Moscow.

**COSTLY CHURCH DESTROYED.**  
Brantford, Conn., Nov. 26.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, one of the most costly in the state and dedicated less than a year ago, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$90,000. Nothing remains but four black walls.

**END OF WORLD'S FAIR.**  
Next Thursday Work of Dismantling Buildings Will Commence.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Promptly at midnight December 1st a force of seventy-five men employed by the General Service Company of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will shut 200 freight cars loaded with empty packing cases into the several exhibition palaces and the work of dismantling the World's Fair will begin.

P. Phlegner, of Seattle, has been appointed general superintendent of the General Service Company and declares that all the exhibits will be out of the exposition grounds by March 1st.

**"THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD"**  
Reports Show That Already  
Fourteen Arbitration Treaties  
Have Been Signed.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Reports reaching the foreign office show that fourteen treaties of arbitration have thus far been signed between the various powers of Europe and by America. The texts of all the treaties are practically identical with that of the French treaty with Great Britain. This ratification of similar treaties is considered as having widespread international significance, as it has the effect of a joint pact, to which most of the leading nations of Europe have made six treaties, namely with Great Britain, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, Sweden and Norway and the United States. The other treaties are those of Italy with Great Britain, Denmark with the Netherlands; Portugal with Spain; Germany with Great Britain; Portugal with the Netherlands; Russia with Belgium; Great Britain with Switzerland; and the United States with Switzerland and possibly others not yet officially reported. France, Austria and other countries are now negotiating a number of treaties. Those signed or pending presentation represent all the leading powers of Europe and practically all the smaller powers, thus showing the universal acceptance of the same principles. It is expected that the movement will extend to South and Central America and the countries of Asia and Africa exerting international influence, thus giving the chain of treaties world-wide effect.

**OBSTREPEROUS STUDENTS.**  
French Scholars Object to Alleged Insults to Memory of Joan of Arc.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Students made demonstrations today before the chamber of deputies against alleged insults to the memory of Joan of Arc. The insulting remarks were made in the Lycee Condorcet by a professor of history. The minister of public instruction opened an investigation at which a number of school boys solemnly testified. Pending the result the students' quarter took up the affair, resulting in noisy demonstrations on the boulevards and public squares during which many arrests were made.

**Saint Alice**  
**Natural**  
**Mineral**  
**Water**

## MADAME SANS GENE?

Paris, Nov. 26.—The third tribunal of the Seine has decided to hear the Rejane-Porel divorce case on Monday next. It was understood that Madame Rejane and her husband (Porel), director of the Parisville theatre, had become reconciled during the summer, but the fixing of the date for the formal hearing indicates that the breach continues.

**MRS. WORKMAN HONORED.**  
Intrepid Lady Mountain Climber Entertained in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The geographical society today gave a breakfast to Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, of Worcester, Mass., daughter of a former governor of Georgia, in recognition of her ascension of the highest peaks of the Himalayas. The society also requested Foreign Minister Delcasse to confer on her the academic palms.

**"PLUTE OF PAN" WITHDRAWN.**  
Olga Nethersole After Two Weeks' Struggle Decides to Give In.

London, Nov. 26.—The verdict of the audience on the night of the first production of "The Plute of Pan," at the Shaftesbury Theatre November 22th, has been endorsed by the public. At the end of a fortnight's struggle Olga Nethersole has decided to withdraw Mrs. Craigie's play after tonight's performance.

**Terms Japanese Will Accept**

A Specific Statement of Conditions Upon Which Peace May Be Secured.

**The French Budget Committee Claims to Have Information on Point.**

Paris, Nov. 26.—The report of the committee on the foreign budget contains the following specific statement in connection with the Russo-Japanese war: "Already Japan has made known the conditions on which she is ready to close hostilities. These consist in the return of Manchuria to China, the dismantling of Port Arthur and the establishment of Korean independence, with the exception of the peninsula of the Korean peninsula. Russia's refusal of the foregoing conditions show it is her purpose to carry on the conflict to the end."

When the correspondent of the Associated Press enquired of the foreign office what authorities there was for the statement, it was explained that the conditions were not officially made known by the Japanese government, but by the Japanese Commercial Association, representing the powerful progressive element and having strong influence with the government. Therefore it was believed to reflect Japan's official wishes.

The committee of Deputies today Foreign Minister Delcasse protested against the criticism of the French-Russian alliance in the report of the committee, which contains a number of allusions unfavorable to Russia. Referring to the Russian ultimatum, he said: "Never has the alliance been more necessary and beneficial, never has there arisen a better occasion for proclaiming France's unwavering fidelity to the alliance which she so powerfully safeguarded by mutual interests of the two countries." This is significant of the firm attitude of the government against the Socialistic opposition to Russia.

The appropriation of \$12,800 for expenses of the embassy at the Vatican was stricken out without opposition or debate. This, following the recall of M. Nisard, continues indefinitely the severance of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican.

Later, in answer to a question, M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, said that the action of the chamber in approving M. Nisard's recall made unnecessary a further maintenance of the embassy at the Vatican, and that the present status would be continued until parliament directed otherwise.

**BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.**  
Salonica, European Turkey, Nov. 26.—The Bulgarian revolutionary movement has recently assumed such alarming proportions that the Sultan is sending a fleet of Russian ships to the city, with instructions to take all measures necessary to suppress the Bulgarian movement by the quickest possible methods. Ten battalions from Albania, equipped with modern arms and ready to afford effective military protection in every village of Macedonia.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**  
Travelers Return From Banks After Visitation From a Russian Fleet.

London, Nov. 26.—Shippers of steam leaving ports at Lowestoft, on the east coast of England, ten miles south of Yarmouth, report that the second division of the Russian second Pacific squadron traversed the fishing grounds off the coast of Lowestoft at about midnight. The warships used their searchlights, signalled each other continuously and steamed southward at a good speed.

**RUSSIAN WARSHIPS THROUGH CANAL.**  
Transit Made in Most Satisfactory Manner and Without Incident.

Suez, Nov. 26.—The Russian battleship Sissoi Velky, flagship of Rear Admiral Voelkerson, and the Navarin, arrived here today from Port Said. The Russian cruiser Hermes, while the British cruiser Hermione, while the band of the Navarin played the British National Anthem, followed by the Marseillaise and the Khedivial hymn. The rest of the division followed at intervals and the whole of the division is now anchored in the Suez roads.

## Japs Beaten In Theory

Russian Correspondent Satisfied That Oyama's Strategy Is at Fault.

Present Inaction Supposed to Presage Terrific Struggle Next Year.

Interchange of Compliments by Close Neighbors in the Trenches.

Mukden, Nov. 25, via Peking, Nov. 26.—The lapse of six weeks without fighting on any large scale confirms the belief that the opposing armies have relaxed for the winter, together with the unexpected demonstration of force which the Russians have been able to make since the depletion of their army as the result of the fighting on the Shalke river, emphasizes the failure of the Japanese to prevent the assembling of a large Russian army in Manchuria before spring, thus defeating the strategy of the Japanese and their most plausible plans for the occupation of Manchuria.

This outcome taken in connection with the general situation appears to guarantee that with the opening of spring there will begin a contest far more terrible than any yet fought and points to the extending the war into next year.

Gradual alterations have taken place in the different departments of the Russian army since the abolition of the viceroyalty, as Alexieff's partisans have gone. Hostilities are now characterized by individual efforts of a most daring and dangerous character. One outcome of the close relations between the Russians and Japanese along the Shalke river has been the occasional blowing up of houses by the opposing outposts and the shipping of their occupants.

The Chinese authorities have taken preliminary steps to bring grain from the north and to store it for the use of the starving families of villagers. This action was brought about by the destitution prevalent for some twenty miles behind the Russian lines, which has been caused by the Russian army, which is commandeering all grain and other food supplies, and also because of the fear that the army will move north again. The Russians will not allow grain to pass through their lines from the Shalke river to the south, and the inhabitants of the area occupied by the armies, to the mountains in the east and also to Simlinton and other neutral points.

Except for the troops the depopulation along the Russian position seems to be complete, and the villages are being rapidly obliterated. Russian speculators are confident that they will finally hold their own, and are gathering property with a view of the time when high prices can be obtained for the goods.

At Linsihun, of which town the northern half is in Russian hands and the southern half is held by Japanese, the trenches are 120 paces apart, and it is possible in the silence of the night to distinguish the voices of the Japanese. Sometimes men on both sides strike up a conversation, many of the Japanese speaking a little Russian. The soldiers good naturedly abuse one another and pass invitations to come and take dinner or drink tea. Often the Japanese tantalize the Russians by showing them that they have vodka to drink, and of which the Russians have none.

The Japanese continually allowed the Russians to gather fuel on neutral ground at Linsihun when they were unarmed. They suddenly fired, killing two Russians and wounding one. The Russian picked up the bodies of the Japanese who were now only forty paces apart in small trenches, but they do not fire at each other.

Japanese attempts to mount guns on Huanay hill have failed. Russian forces have occupied the wood near Lone Tree hill.

**MORE RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS.**  
Cherbourg, France, Nov. 26.—Some Russian transports and two torpedo boats from Skaw have anchored in the roads here.

**J. P. PLANTA PASSES AWAY**

Death of a Well Known Nanaimo Public Man Yesterday Afternoon.

From Our Own Correspondent.  
Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 26.—J. P. Planta, one of the best known public men of this city, died here this afternoon after a long illness. He leaves a widow and an adult family. Among the latter are ex-Alderman Planta, of Nanaimo, and Mrs. T. W. Martindale, of Victoria.

Mr. Planta was a native of Wales, and a most enthusiastic Canadian. In the history of Wales, its legends, traditions and language, Mr. Planta was more widely learned than probably any other person in this province. He came to British Columbia many years ago, from Australia, where he had spent some years, and where some of the members of his family were born. He soon took an active part in the public affairs of this city and was identified with many of its leading enterprises. He served the city in the municipal council, was a member of the Board of Trade, and a leading spirit in other organizations closely connected with the welfare of the city.

The late Mr. Planta was of a very genial disposition and counted his friends amongst all classes in the Black Diamond city. He was appointed chief clerk of the city and district council, and was cordially complimented by the government officials upon the excellence of his arrangements for covering this important work.

## CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 26.—Thomas Bracken, charged with complicity in the murder of Samuel Wesley, a non-union moulder here October 7th, was given a hearing today in the police court and was held to the grand jury without bail. Edward Trautner, an alleged accomplice, was placed under bonds of \$5,000.

**BUDAPEST STUDENTS INJURED.**  
Budapest, Nov. 26.—The students of the university made a demonstration today against the precautionary measures instituted by the rector owing to the political agitation. The police were called in and the clash which followed resulted in a number of students being injured. Many of them were arrested. It is said that the lectures probably will be suspended.

**DUCHESS' NARROW ESCAPE.**  
London, Nov. 26.—Duchess of Manchester (Consuelo Yungas) had a narrow escape from asphyxiation this morning. She woke up in her house in Portman Square and found the room full of smoke. She ran out and aroused the servants, who called the fire brigade. After some difficulty the fire was located in the floor beneath the Duchess' rooms, which was found to be due to the overheating of a lamp and was quickly put out. The Duchess was none the worse for her experience.

**Improvement Of Victoria Harbor**

C. P. R. Company Has Decided Upon Extensive Additions to Its Docking Facilities.

The Colonist learns on good authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to largely increase its docking facilities and in such a way as to result in the permanent improvement of Victoria harbor. The most important feature of the company's plans is the cutting away of Schell's point. This latter involves the co-operation of the Dominion government, as the company will ask for an appropriation towards the cost. There is very little doubt but that the government will accede to this request, as it will afford an easy and inexpensive means of making up for the neglect of the harbor during the past. This improvement has long been discussed, and now it is on the point of being carried out.

The company's plan is to provide about three times as much wharf accommodation as is afforded at present by the existing wharves. The new wharf, standing along the waterfront side of Belleville street, is to be brought up and then pulled down, and Schell's point cut out so as to allow of a long, straight stretch of waterfront for wharves. If this plan is carried out, another wharf will be constructed behind the new wharf and this will provide a dock between the wharves in which steamers can lie very snugly.

If this work is carried out the harbor will be vastly improved and will afford sufficient accommodation for the shipping of this port for many years to come. This undertaking will confirm the opinion entertained by many since the commencement of the work on the big hotel that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has inaugurated a new policy in regard to Victoria, and that the city will benefit very considerably as a result. It is pointed out that by reason of her position the first and last port of call for so large a number of vessels plying the Pacific, Victoria may well become one of the busiest ports on this coast. Although the end of the war is not yet, the commercial world already is counting up the results that will follow the opening up of Korea and Manchuria to foreign trade, and the authorities all agree that this will mean a vast increase in the ocean going shipping of the Pacific coast. No doubt the C. P. R. Company will put itself in a position to take a large share of the increasing business, and it may be that the plan for such extensive docking facilities in Victoria is the result of the reports of special agents of the company who have been investigating trade conditions in the Orient for two years past.

A forecast of the good things in store for the shipping business on this coast has been extended by the immense increase in the trans-Pacific trade during the last twelve months. In the meantime the first section of this new work, the new wharf, adjoining the J. B. A. A. Clubhouse, is a great improvement on any of the existing wharves, especially in respect of the accommodation provided for embarking and disembarking passengers. The work on the foundations for the new offices on Belleville street also is progressing rapidly and the erection of the building will shortly be commenced.

**AMERICANS PROTEST AGAINST NEW NAME**

Jocular Proposal to Adopt the Word "Usona" Arouses Mild Anger.

New York, Nov. 26.—In several quarters yesterday says the Herald, there was a protest against the proposed use of the term "Usona," applied to the United States at the annual dinner of the American Society in London, on Monday night by Sir Edward Clarke. "Usonia" is the way that the Right Hon. John Morley, member of the British parliament jocularly pronounced the name at a dinner given by the Lotus Club last night. He corrected Mr. Frank Lawrence, president of the club, who referred to the new name as "Usona." Mr. Morley was asked later for his personal opinion of the proposed word. He replied: "Well, it seems to me that Usonia is for comic purposes. However, you may call yourselves what you will, as Macaulay would say. It would certainly seem to me that it is rather late to begin another name."

"You had better keep on calling yourselves as you have done. I said when I came over here on the Celtic that I had no intention to express on anything 'American.'"

**Speculation On Results**  
Conference of Zemstvos With Czar Subject of St. Petersburg Thoughts.  
Bureaucrats Satisfied That the Outcome Will Prove a Farce.  
A Well-Known Journalist Considers There Need Be No Fear of Revolution.

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A Well-Known Journalist Considers There Need Be No Fear of Revolution.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The result of the conference of the Zemstvos still remains a matter of speculation. Bureaucratic circles generally are of the opinion that the conference with the Emperor was a farce and that it will do nothing, but a majority of the intelligent class is convinced that it has placed upon record the desire of the country for a change in the present form of government. The conviction prevailing in many quarters, however, is that no change will come immediately. With a view to clearing up the situation the Associated Press interviewed M. Souvarin, the veteran editor of the Novoye Vremya. M. Souvarin said: "I certainly think the conference was highly significant. It shows the necessity for a departure from the present system. Personally I do not agree with all of the Zemstvo proposals. Their memorial embodies to the last word the science of constitutional government. I think some form of national representation is freedom to come. Our greatest need is freedom to work, think, speak and write. That freedom seems unattainable under the present bureaucratic regime which compresses the activity of the whole nation, and raises colossal obstacles in the way of personal initiative and enterprise. The difficulties surrounding the opening of a store, mill or any kind of business prompted M. Witte, president of the ministerial council some years ago, to draw up a memorandum recommending a removal of the restrictions treating of private enterprises, but his suggestions remained barren of results. The fact is, there were no lack of remarkable ideas in the proposal."

"What we want now is the acts that the late M. Plehve introduced in the law of 1902, enabling admission of consultative members to the council of laws, which have remained a dead letter owing to the opposition of the bureaucrats of the empire. Plehve's proposals would gradually have adopted the Zemstvo system, admitting peasants to small Zemstvo units and introduced other reforms of a liberal tendency. M. Witte was wrong when he summed up Plehve with the words, 'You will see that he will bring Russia to a constitution.' But Plehve spoiled everything by preceding the intended reforms with a policy of repression and failed to give proper scope to his own ideas."

"I am not in favor of granting representative rights in some of the outlying regions like the Caucasus and Central Asia, the population of which is an alien race and not in sympathy with the rest of the empire. It is advisable to leave these on the same footing as the territory of the United States until it is ripe for admission to what we may call statehood. My belief is that the changes should be introduced gradually. The first phase has been the introduction of the elected members to the council of the empire, which would be a useful initiation of our statesmen and people to representative institutions."

"Americans cannot realize the difficulty or danger of suddenly introducing institutions into our country. Even our statesmen are not versed in the arts of government. Mr. Plehve gave an illustration of promoting counter-revolutionary associations of workmen with the result that the associations were utilized by the very movement against which they were directed, the outcome of the experiment being continuous riots. In fact, we have not had the opportunity to learn the art of government. The whole of our intelligent classes naturally are inclined to liberal ideas, but they have not the experience for applying them. All this sufficiently indicates that necessity for the greatest prudence and caution in the manner of introducing the representative system and the great danger in adopting an ill-digested western constitution wholesale."

"Should a revolution be exercised, I can not see how the democracy, which, I repeat, must remain the keystone of our system, will be imperilled by the introduction of a representative system. There is an absolute necessity for the safeguarding of the autonomy owing to the views and ideas of the peasantry. Peasants have not the slightest idea of the meaning of a constitution."

"All their thoughts and desires are centered in land. They believe the land ought to belong to them, and they are convinced that the 'Little Father' alone is able to satisfy what in regard to legitimate aspirations. They look upon bureaucrats, landlords and Zemstvos as parts of the machinery which is preventing them from obtaining more land to enable them to mitigate their terrible poverty."

"The absolute fidelity of the peasants to the Czar is based upon an unshakable foundation. I am persuaded to believe that the intelligent classes also are loyal."

"There is not the slightest ground to believe in the success of a revolutionary movement in Russia. Indeed, since the advent of Interior Minister Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and his appeal for mutual confidence the tendency among influential and sober-minded members of the community is all the other way. Political demonstrations, which formerly elicited sympathy from the people now call forth general condemnation. A recent instance of this was at Karkoff. A small crowd of students and workmen attempted to parade the streets with red flags, but were dispersed by the public without assistance from the police."

"Whatever the future may have in store, I am convinced that a reversion to the Plehve system is impossible. Public opinion is too strong for that."

(Continued on Page Two.)



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i.e.  
**THE ELECTRIC LIGHT**  
It is the greatest comfort and convenience in the way of light that can possibly be introduced into the home. Try it.  
**B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.**  
35 Yates Street.

**GHAUSTLY INCIDENT  
ON FIGHTING LINE**

**Persistent Effort of Russians to Recover Corps of Comrade Under Fire.**

Fidyatun, Six Miles East of Shakhov, Nov. 26.—Since November 24th Japanese artillerymen began firing on a Russian battery, using old-style cast-iron shells with copper bands. Scratches on the shells, Russian artillerymen say, indicate that they were fired from worn-out guns. It is evident that the Japanese are exerting every effort to increase the number of their guns, and in view of their lack of quick-firing artillery, they are bringing up guns of old construction. This is confirmed by statements made by Chinese that large numbers of worn-out cannon are in Liaoyang.

On November 24th an artillery duel took place. The Japanese bombarded Poutloff hill (Lone Tree hill); the Russians replying, but not vigorously. On November 25 an interesting incident occurred near the village of Nanganzu. For several days a figure had been observed in a sitting position, in full Russian uniform, and it was supposed to be a wounded officer, but each attempt to rescue was met with a murderous fire, rendering approach impossible. At last six men succeeded in creeping up and found a decomposing corpse, so that they were able to remove it. The figure was about five feet high, and the body was discovered to be in the same place, the Japanese evidently using it as a decoy, knowing that the Russians would make every effort to rescue a comrade. A few volunteers finally rescued the dead man under cover of darkness. He was recognized as a corporal of the Vistmarstr regiment who had been killed six weeks ago.

Chinese prisoners say they do not know what country St. Petersburg is in, and when they are jokingly offered their release, they refuse to accept it and beg to be allowed to remain in the hands of their captors. They are well, but lightly dressed.

**REPORTED PURCHASE.**

New York, Nov. 26.—No confirmation of the reported purchase of the Chicago Great Western railway by the Union Pacific interests were obtainable today. The latter road refused to discuss the report and representatives of the Chicago Great Western had nothing to say. In Wall street there has been an accumulation of Great Western, and some announcement of a deal will soon be made.

St. Paul, Nov. 26.—President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago, Great Western denies that there will be a meeting of the directors of the road Monday as has been reported in connection with the rumors as to the prospects of a sale of the road. Mr. Stickney said: "The rest of the story of the sale is equally unwarranted with the statement that the directors would meet Monday."

**ROSSLAND CAMP.**

Good Progress Made During the Past Week.

Rosslund, Nov. 26.—The ore shipments for the past week were almost 6,000 tons and would have been larger had the roads been better so that the Jumbo could have shipped more ore. As it was, the quantity shipped by the Jumbo was cut down one-half. The White Bear has had its trouble with its motor, and this resulted in no shipments. The Velvet-Portland and the Jumbo are expected to be in the next few days. There are nearly 500 tons of concentrates at the mine awaiting shipment, and the intention is to rush these to the smelter as rapidly as possible. The concentrates now have plenty of water and are being crowded to the limit of their capacity.

The most important event of the week was the finding of large ore bodies on two of the levels of the Josie mine, which is operated by the Le Roi No. 2, and which are considered valuable by the management. There is nothing new in relation to the proposed Le Roi concentrator, and A. J. McMillan, general manager, when seen in regard to it, said he had not yet made up his mind as to whether or not he would be purchased in regard to it.

The shipments for the week ending today were: Le Roi 2,555; Centre Star, 700; milled, 700; War Eagle, 500; milled, 500; Le Roi No. 2, 380; Jumbo, 200. Total for the week, 5,385 tons and for the year 313,388 tons.

**She Found a Difference**

A Buffalo Lady Says:—Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill Differs From the Old Methods in Medicine as Day From Night.

Mrs. J. H. Rehorn, of 169 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y., says of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill:—The Great System Treatment.

"Its action is so different to anything else I ever used—Anti-Pill is so mild and gentle that I never thought it would cure my chronic Constipation, but it did."

"Soon after the birth of my first child, 14 years ago, Constipation became troublesome. I used everything I heard of, but temporary relief was all I got. I must have used fifty different medicines in that time."

"I finally got very bad and at times I would have no relish for food, and what I did eat would distress me afterwards. I had headache, bloating, bearing down pains, backache, could not sleep well, easily tired and never felt rested."

"From the very first dose of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill I began to improve. Now I am well. It is wonderful."

Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill is sold by all druggists, or the Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada. The price is 50c.

**Speculations On Results**  
(Continued From Page One.)

The opinion has developed such strength under stress of our present adversity that stern repression is no longer advisable. I am still confident that the winter of the bureaucracy, which, like the Russian winter, condemned us to a long period of inactivity, is giving way before the advent of spring. As I prophesied last year, although no one then believed me, and the Russian springtide season is marvelously quick in growth."

**POMMERY BRUT**  
The Finest and Driest  
CHAMPAGNE Shipped.  
LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL  
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

**Marriage Of Miss Pinder**

Niece of Sir Joseph Trutch Becomes a Happy Bride in England.

**Weds Major M. E. Cookson of the Royal Sussex Regiment.**

The West Somerset (England) Free Press, in its issue of Saturday, October 22nd, has the following notice respecting the wedding of parties with many friends in British Columbia:

"The marriage of Miss M. E. Cookson, daughter of the late Major William Cookson (South Foot), and Miss Josephine Emily Pinder, eldest daughter of William George Pinder, Esq., of Victoria, B. C., and granddaughter of the late Sir Joseph Trutch, of Harrow Manor, took place at St. Jude's church, South Kensington, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock. The bride is well known in West Somerset, where she is very popular, not only in the hunting field, but among the inhabitants generally, for her kindness and amiability. Owing to illness, the wedding, which was to have been solemnized on the 12th, had to be postponed, and on Saturday the invitations were confined to members of the family and a few near friends. The morning was cold and foggy, but as the bride and groom drew near the church, the sun came out, and when the bride arrived at the church, the sun was shining brightly. The church was nicely decorated with palms, ferns and white chrysanthemums, and the east end presented a very beautiful appearance. Soon after 1:30 the guests began to arrive, and just before 2 o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Captain Glasgow, entered the church and took up his place at the entrance to the chancel. He was soon followed by the bride, with her uncle, Mr. John Trutch, who gave her away. She was met at the west door of the church by the groom, and the bridal procession passed up the aisle to the altar. The hymn, 'The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden,' was sung. The bride wore a costume of white chiffon with court train of white satin, and was accompanied by her two sisters, Misses Grace and Marjorie Pinder, who acted as bridesmaids. They were dressed in soft white liberty silk, trimmed with pale blue, and wore white tulle dresses with blue to match, carrying Bermuda lilies. Master J. Holden, nephew of the bridegroom, dressed in white satin, acted as trainbearer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. L. Hughes, rector of the parish. The service was fully choral, the 127th Psalm and hymn, 'O Perfect Love,' being well rendered by the choir. While the registers were being signed in the vestry, the hymn, 'Now Thank We All Our God,' was sung, and wedding favors, composed of lilies of the valley and white heart-shaped cards, were distributed among the guests."

"After the ceremony a reception was held at Queen Anne's Mansions, and about forty guests were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Pinder, Mr. and Mrs. Trutch, the Hon. Mrs. Hare and Miss N. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Mrs. Ashley, Miss Davy, the Rev. F. L. Hughes, etc."

"At 5 o'clock a happy party left for home on their way to Scotland, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's traveling costume was a brown cloth dress with hat to match, and long coat trimmed with sable."

**ALEXIEFF RELIEVED.**

Order Issued Removing Viceroy From Office and Decorating Him.

London, Nov. 26.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that an imperial order has been issued which relieves Admiral Alexieff from the office of viceroy in the Far East. The order dwells on the admiral's past services and awards him the decoration of the Order of St. George, third degree.

**STEAM LIGHTER SUNK.**

New York, Nov. 26.—The steam lighter Maria, belonging to the old Dominion Steamship Company, was sunk in the East river late this afternoon by a Pennsylvania railway tug, 200 feet out from the ferry slip at the foot of Fulton street. Captain Oscar Simpson and the crew of five men of the Maria were rescued. The Maria carried a cargo of cotton and bagging. Her position in front of the slip injured the service of the Fulton street ferry.

**EX-QUEEN OF SERBIA HURT.**

Horses Bolt and Natalie Is Thrown Out and Slightly Hurt.

Biarritz, France, Nov. 26.—Former Queen Natalie, of Serbia, was the victim of a serious carriage accident while driving near this place today. The pair of horses attached to her victoria bolted and the vehicle collided with a tree and was completely wrecked. Queen Natalie's face was severely cut and she was carried into a neighboring house with blood streaming from her wounds. Afterwards she was taken to the Casino where a doctor attended her.

**NEWS OF OTTAWA.**

Mr. Borden May Have Seat in Time for Opening of House.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The ministers are drifting into town after their St. Louis exposition jaunt. The Ottawa elections are expected to close on January 15th. It is said the government has intimated that it will give a rural postmaster'ship to Kidd of Carleton to enable Mr. Borden to get a seat for the opening of the House. Mr. Borden is expected here in ten days.

Mr. Clark, M. P., sent to the post office department a letter received by him three days ago mailed at St. Thomas, June 1, 1883.

**SIDES WITH SPORTS.**

Mayor of New York Refuses to Interfere With Long Distance Races.

New York, Nov. 26.—Mayor McLehland has vetoed the bill recommending any contest or race of endurance of more than three hours daily. The mayor says his disapproval is given because the ordinance constitutes an unwarrantable interference with the ordinary exercise of personal rights of citizens. Aside from the consideration that the bill would entail a large and unnecessary burden to the already overtaxed police and health departments, the mayor adds it purports to protect public health in matters now under the jurisdiction of competent authorities. If the mayor had signed the bill it would have prevented the forthcoming six-day bicycle race.

**BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.**

President and Cashier of Nebraska Institution Missing.

O'Neill, Neb., Nov. 26.—The Elkhorn Valley Bank failed to open its doors for business yesterday and its president and cashier could not be found in the city. The officers of the bank, according to a statement given to the press by the wife of Bernard McGreevy, president of the bank, are in charge of the McGreevy's statement. It charged that Cashier Patrick Haggerty over-drew his account in large amounts and left his own and a number of fictitious notes as collateral to balance his overdraft. He also says that Haggerty drew large sums from the bank as dividends which in reality belonged to the depositors. The bank is in the hands of a state examiner.

**SNOW AT THE FRONT.**

Japanese Army Snug in Shelters, With Charcoal Fires for Warmth.

Field Headquarters of General Kuroki's Army, Nov. 26, via Fusan, Nov. 27.—A light snowstorm yesterday left two inches of snow on the ground. Along the tops of the hills, which in many places form the advance line of General Kuroki's army, the snow is deeper. The soldiers are living in earthen burrows and snug shelters constructed of corn stalks and are able to keep warm through the freezing nights. It is impossible to build camp fires in the trenches and bivouacs within sight of the enemy. For warmth the soldiers depend on charcoal fires in "shibubachis." Some supplies of charcoal were brought from Japan, but most of it has been purchased in Manchuria. The army has employed many coolies making charcoal since early last summer, foreseeing the present need of it.

**TO END OBSTRUCTION.**

Hungarian Premier Insists on Necessity of Parliamentary Reform.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, speaking tonight at a banquet given by the Investment Club, welcomed the recent statements of Count Andrássy, and the former premier, Szell, as an acknowledgment of the necessity of reform in parliamentary proceedings in order to bring the country into an anarchical condition. I find it inconceivable that a single man can be found in the country who would not take arms against the monster of obstruction. On this point I am a fanatic and I will see the light through to the end."

**ANOTHER RAILROAD CRASH.**

Dunkirk, Nov. 26.—Lake Shore limited train No. 22, eastbound, running at high speed, crashed into a chemical wagon of the Dunkirk fire department at Centre street crossing today, killing Frank Miller, aged 35 years, a fireman, and injuring three others. All of the injured will recover. The wagon was demolished, but the horses escaped injury.

**What Miracle Of Healing Is This?**

THE HUMAN HEART MADE TO BEAT AGAIN IN WOMAN'S BODY RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE.

**The Blind Made to See and the Lame to Walk**

AND HOPELESS INVALIDS HEALED OF DISEASES PRO-NOUNCED INCURABLE BY PHYSICIANS.

**Professor's Phenomenal Power**

UPSETS MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE BY CURING WITHOUT USELESS DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Gives Services Without Charge to the Sick and Afflicted, Believing It His Duty to God and Man to Help Suffering Humanity.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 21.—(Special Correspondence).—Discarding the useless drugs and medicines dispensed by doctors, and yet healing hopeless invalids of diseases pronounced incurable by physicians and specialists, succeeding in restoring life and health to the dying after doctor failed, Professor Thomas F. Adkin, of this city, has proven the value of a wonderful discovery that threatens to upset modern medical practice. In the face of opposition, criticism, even ridicule, he has persisted in his belief that hope should not be lost until actual and unmistakable dissolution of the body occurs. He claims, and has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman given up to death. He cites names and instances where, by means of his discovery, he has made the blind see and the lame walk; where he has cured the worst paralysis, consumption, syphilis, rheumatism, Bright's disease and other diseases heretofore supposed to be incurable. He claims that he states that he can cure the sick in their own homes hundreds of miles away without stirring from his office. In one instance, that of a Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Texas, the witnesses say that he raised her from the dead, and that she is literally true or not, there is little doubt but that the woman would be in her grave today were it not for this man's strange power over human life and death. Mrs. Phillips had been a hopeless invalid for many years, and for the last five had been bedfast, could lie on one side only, and was covered with sores. She was suffering from a severe complication of diseases, including stomach, kidney and female troubles, and had been under treatment of twelve different hospitals and various doctors, but all failed to cure her and pronounced her case incurable. Her agonies were so great that they threw her into convulsive spasms, while her body was wasted to skin and bones. She had been given every remedy without effect, and she was rapidly nearing her grave, when she heard of Professor Adkin. Broken in body, pain-wracked, and without faith, but hoping against hope, she wrote him, and in a few days he was here. He came to her room, and she told him that she would take her case, assuring her that he could and would save her life and restore her to health. And, notwithstanding what the doctors had said, he cured her. He said to her today she is up and about, a well woman, joyous, thankful and enthusiastic. Another case almost equally remarkable was that of Mr. R. A. Wallen, of this city, who for four years was paralyzed, and was steadily growing more helpless in spite of all the doctors who attended him. His cure was so quick and marvelous that, in a letter, he wrote to him, "I was like the dead to life." Prof. Adkin cured Mrs. W. W. Nolen, of Covington, Ga., of a malignant cancer without the knife or probe; he stopped the Great White Plague, or crisis, in the case of Miss W. J. Kelley, of Seal Cove, Me., and hundreds of other suffering men and women have likewise been rescued by this wonderful man who seems to control some mysterious force not known to ordinary mortals.

When called upon for an interview, Prof. Adkin said:

"Yes, I remember the cases you mention, but do not quite understand why they should be so special and astonishing, since they are no more wonderful than scores of other cures I have made since I announced my discovery to the world. I firmly believe that there is no such thing as incurable disease, and other men may do or fail to do, I mean to keep on healing the sick and afflicted of any disease they may have just as long as I am able. I make no exceptions, rich or poor, East or West, wherever they live, it is all the same to me. 'If who are sick from any cause may be cured in their own homes simply by writing and telling me the name of their trouble, or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them the services absolutely without charge. I feel that it is my duty to God and man to give freely, to help all who are afflicted, and not to use any discovery merely to make money.'"

"Do you really mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly. I mean just that. I know it may seem a little strange, but if I choose to help the earth's physical unfortunate without pay, there's nothing to prevent my doing so, is there? I have my own reasons for my course in this matter, and I don't want anyone to feel that by taking advantage of my offer they are accepting charity. I will have my reward in proving to the world the great value of my discovery. Some people are so wasteful, wasting money on doctors and medicines when it is not necessary."

"What is this discovery?"

"I can show you better than I can explain. Have some one who is sick write to me, and watch the results. If you do I would prefer that you select a chronic case, some one whom physicians have said cannot be cured. Any cure may cure a simple case with a few doses, but I want to cure those where both doctors and medicines have failed. Tell anyone who wants to be cured to write to me, addressing Professor Thomas F. Adkin, Office 1155 Rochester, N. Y."

"But how can you cure those at a distance; those whom you never see?"

"Just as easily and just as surely as though I went to them or they came to me. Distance makes no difference. Whether they live one or a thousand miles away is all the same. A letter is all that is necessary to enlist my aid. What other men may or may not be able to do, how they fail or what they choose to make no difference to me. My power is supreme."

"Investigation proves that Professor Adkin's claims are more than borne out by the facts, and that he fulfills his promise of free service to the very letter."

**STEEL MILLS CLOSE.**

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The rail and steel mills of the Illinois Steel Company, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, closed this afternoon for an indefinite time, throwing 3,000 men out of work. The cause of the shut-down is declared to be lack of business.

**NATIONAL GUARD CALLED OUT.**

Springfield, Nov. 26.—In response to a telegram from Sheriff Stein, Franklin county, stating that he was unable to control the situation at Zeigler, Company P, Infantry, Illinois National Guard, today was ordered to assist the United States deputy marshal at Leiter's coal mine at that place.

**A LIBERAL PROTEST.**

Toronto, Nov. 26.—A petition on behalf of W. O. Sealey, Liberal candidate in Wentworth, has been filed, protesting the election of E. D. Smith, Conservative, on the grounds that the ballots disallowed by Judge Snider, of Hamilton, were legal ballots and should not, therefore, have been thrown out by the judge.

**ROOSEVELT'S AT ST. LOUIS.**

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26.—Never have more perfect conditions prevailed since the opening of the world's fair than those that marked today, which was devoted to a tour through the exposition by President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt and members of the Presidential party. It was strictly a day of pleasure and not the slightest incident rose to mar the perfect enjoyment of the occasion.

**A STRANGE STORY.**

Kutais, Trans-Caucasia, Nov. 26.—A sensational story of high officials in the Caucasus has just been brought to light by a brutal murder in the centre of the town in daylight of the chief witness against a band of expert forgers who were discovered forging patents of nobility, alleged to have been issued by a former king of Mingrelia, a formerly independent principality of Caucasus, Georgia. The band included many high officials, who sold the titles of nobility. The leaders were imprisoned by the governor and a judge, both of whom died suddenly, and the leaders of the forgers were then discovered to be at large. One who disappeared, and who had been found, it was alleged, in the Black sea, has been found alive.

**CHELLENHAM CONDEMNED.**

British Ship and Cargo Taken by Russian Squadron to Be Confiscated.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The Supreme Prize court today confirmed the legality of the seizure of the British steamer Chellenham and her cargo, captured by the Russians and taken to Vladivostok early in July. The court, Vice Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, presided. Counsel for the owners of the Chellenham said that the question of contraband was a complicated one, and asked that a commission be appointed to ascertain the weight and cognizance of the respective portions of the cargo which consisted of 67,500 sleepers and cases of beer. The court, however, claimed, was not necessarily intended for war purposes, and it was pointed out that the portion of the cargo that was of a contraband nature must exceed that which was not contraband.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused when the official statement of facts was read, in which it was asserted that the captain of the Chellenham informed a Russian lieutenant that he would give instructions from the owners of the vessel to hold himself at the disposal of the Japanese government.

The court deliberated for only twenty minutes, and then said it could find no reason for the appointment of a commission.

**FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

Samuel Gompers Re-elected President—Other Officers.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor today. Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, a leader of the socialist element, voting in the negative. Mr. Gompers was given a great ovation. He promised the delegates to try to do more for the labor movement in the future than he had done in the past. Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon were unanimously re-elected. These vice-presidents were re-elected: James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Thomas I. Kidd, Daniel J. Keefe and W. J. Spencer. Jas. Wood, of the cigarmakers' international, was named fraternal delegate to the British trades union congress. Frank Feely, of Philadelphia, of the elevator constructors' union, was chosen fraternal delegate to the Canadian labor congress.

John Moditt, of the United States haters, was elected as a fraternal delegate to the British trades union convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on resolutions in the fight between longshoremen and seamen was voted down, and the matter now stands in the position it did before the convention. The committee that considered the discussion rendered majority and minority reports. The latter was in favor of the seamen. The debate took up the entire time of the first session, and when it came to a close a roll call was demanded. The seamen's union lost by a small majority. The official list will be given out later. The federation voted to meet next year in Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania city was selected by a large vote over St. Louis, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

**Save Your Money For Xmas Presents**  
Commence by buying a full month's supply for five or ten dollars

Our Combination Lists are getting to be very popular. This month we present good value and everything you will need in your Christmas puddings and cakes. We expect to do a rushing business during the next month and we will only offer this list for one week, ending December 3rd. So be early with your orders and do not miss this chance.

5 lbs. B. C. Granulated Sugar	Free
1 lb. Best Coffee or 1 bot. C. & B. Pickles or 1 tin Bakers' Cocoa	35
5 bars Belphe or 5 bars White Swan (with coupon) or 3 bars Copco Soap	25
1 lb. Ceylon Tea, your choice of any brand	50
4 lbs. Rice or 8 lbs. Cooking Apples or 3 lbs. Cooking Figs	25
1 bot. Bistret (any kind) or 1 tin Baking Powder or 1 Bot. Mellor's Sauce	25
1 Bot. Port Wine	50
1 Bot. Sherry or 1 lb. Valencia Almonds	50
1 Bot. Cooking Brandy	1.00
1 lb. Peel or 1 Pkt. Malta Vita or 1 bot. Force or Grape Nuts	15
6 lbs. Currants or 5 Pkts. Blue Ribbon Raisins	50
1 tin Cinnamon or Ginger or Pastry Spice	10
4 lbs. Sago or Tapioca or 1 1/2 lbs. Xmas Nuts	25
1 lb. Chocolate or 1 Bot. Snyder's Catsup or 2 lbs. Valencia Raisins	30
1 Sk. Salt or 2 Pkts Comet Matches or 2 Royal Yeast	10

**\$5.00 CASH BY TAKING THE ENTIRE BILL**

This list may be doubled, trebled or multiplied to suit your convenience. Cash to accompany all orders. Buy your first of the month orders here and save money and be happy.

Mail orders receive prompt attention and careful packing. Write for our Illustrated Catalogue.

**CARNE'S CASH GROCERY**  
Phone 586. Corner Yates and Broad Sts. P.O. Box 329.

**THE REAL THING IN POLITICAL STORIES**  
W. W. B. McInnes Likely to Be Next Governor of the Yukon.

The very latest political story of interest comes via Rossland, as follows: "A rumor comes from the coast that W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P. for Alberni, and formerly member of Vancouver island in the Dominion parliament, is to be made governor of Yukon, in succession to Governor Congdon, who recently resigned. It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source that Mr. McInnes has practically been appointed to the vacant position, and that the formal announcement will soon be made. It will be remembered that Mr. McInnes several years since differed with the Laurier administration concerning the Crow's Nest Railway bargain, and at the time it was thought the estrangement would be lasting. However, he has since then been a hard worker for the Liberal cause, and during the recent Dominion campaign performed yeoman service for the party, so that wherever it was thought advisable to help the cause of Liberalism. His eloquence, his thorough knowledge of public affairs and his pronounced magnetism have been important factors in the campaign in British Columbia. Mr. McInnes has been a prominent figure in provincial politics since his retirement from the Dominion parliament, and he will be missed from the local house, where his vigorous speeches were always a feature of the debates. It may be expected that he will fill his new and responsible position with ability, and be a credit to the province of British Columbia and to the administration that has honored him with the appointment."

**KODAKERS ENLARGED**  
Can Have Their Views ENLARGED  
By a Permanent Process at Moderate Prices.  
KODAKS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.  
FLEMING BROS., 50 1-2 Govt. St.

**FOR SALE BY TENDER**  
The Machinery now contained in the Steamer "Venture," lying at Vancouver, consisting of one pair of Marine Engines, Twin Screw, with shafting and propellers, Compound Surface Condensing, complete with Condenser and Auxiliaries, Cylinders, Sight and Eighteen inches by Twelve-inch Stroke.

Two Tubular Boilers, Four Feet Diameter by Ten Feet Long, complete with stack, working pressure 150 lbs.

Tenders will be received for the Machinery as a whole or for Engines and Boilers separate, up to and including Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1904, addressed to the Boscowitz Steamship Co., Victoria, B. C.

**NOTICE**  
The Capital City Packing & Canning Company, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of this company will be held at the company's office, 100 Government street, on the 23rd December next for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company to \$150,000.

Victoria, B. C., November 25th, 1904.

D. E. CAMPBELL, President.  
RICHARD HALL, Secretary.

**OUR COMPETITORS SAY WE SELL TOO CLOSE.**

We want you to come and see if it's true. This is where we do things right a little better than we promise.

**Snagproof**—Men's Rubber Boots, rolled edge, hip and thigh.....\$4.00 to \$7.00  
—Men's, Women's, B y's and Children's Rubber Boots.....\$1.75 to \$4.00

**Sole Agent for the Ralston Health Shoes.**  
Agent for Geo. A. Slater Drysock Boots and Mule Hide Waterproof Shoes.

Men's English Kip, high leg, waterproof shoes	\$4.50	C. P. Ford, of Rochester, fine Ladies' Shoes, welts and turns	\$5.00
Men's English Kip, slip and topside, waterproof shoes	.....	Ladies' fine Donnell Kid and Calf Boots	.....\$3.00 to \$5.00
.....	.....	Ladies' fine Kid Goodyear Walks, lace Boots	.....\$2.50
.....	.....	Boys' and Youths' strong lace Boots	.....\$1.00 to \$2.00
Men's Box Calf, Goodyear welt, lace Boots	.....\$3.00	Misses' and Children's Calf and Kid Boots	.....75c. to \$1.75
Men's light and strong lace Boots	.....\$1.50 to \$2.00		

Bring a small purse and a large basket and you will not be disappointed.

**JAMES MAYNARD**  
Odd Fellows' Block. 85 Douglas Street.







## The Colonist.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

## TREATMENT OF YOUNG CRIMINALS.

This question, which is of special local interest at the present time, is of almost world-wide interest, and is just now being much discussed. In a recent issue we endeavored to point out what the natural result of punishment of youthful offenders by imprisonment in jail and public flogging would be on the future of these youths. The hearing with criminals inoculates criminal instincts and public flogging breaks the spirit of the boy or young man and destroys that sense of self-respect which is the buoy of every useful career in life. The act or acts for which he is punished in this way may be very criminal, but crimes of youth are more often mistakes than crimes, the result of thoughtlessness or youthful impulse. We do not say that such crimes should go unpunished or overlooked. On the contrary, they should be the subject of the most careful consideration, but also of due discrimination. Boys who run in the street, who are not attracted to their homes by those influences which regulate conduct without harsh restraint, or who drift into mischief through sheer lack of employment, are really the product of parental neglect or parental mismanagement. The responsibility is not theirs to the extent to which the courts of law recognize it, and, therefore, they should be the subject of special treatment—in which good "birching" would form a necessary part, and any other healthful discipline that might be decided upon. But prison life, while it is punishment, is not a deterrent, nor does it lead to reform, which are the true objects of correction.

The Medical Press, in a recent article, confirms this view. It claims for the medical profession relations which bring it into contact and sympathy with all classes, from the highest to the lowest; and that, generally speaking, it is on the side of mercy. The physician studies crime and vice from a scientific standpoint, in a measure, as symptoms of a disease, and, therefore, views them rather from a curative than a punitive standpoint. The Medical Press says that "the desire for revenge and for punishment is one of the most elemental of human forces, and the sheer stupidity of giving it unrestricted play in dealing with delinquents has been demonstrated in the criminal annals of every country that possesses annals. Humanity in the treatment of offenders has shown itself to be not only the right, but the wise, course, and the old savage punishments are, happily, passing out of fashion."

It then goes on to refer to the good effects of systems modelled on the plan it suggests. The report of the Director of Convict Prisons, just issued, gives a full account of the working of the so-called "juvenile-adult" system that has been inaugurated at Borsal, and it says at once that the verdict of the directors is wholly favorable. This system was inaugurated as an experiment to exploit the plan of treating young criminals with a view to curing, instead of merely punishing, them. From the London prisons were collected cases of youths sentenced to terms of imprisonment of six months and upwards, and these lads were put to learn useful trades, such as carpentering and brick-laying, under beneficent supervision, instead of performing the old routine of purposeless prison tasks. The conduct of prisoners under the new set of circumstances completely changed; they showed great anxiety to improve, and they were granted extra privileges, became great readers and good chess players. Nor was this improvement only temporary. So far, a hundred and twenty-two "juvenile-adults" have been discharged, and of these fifty-four are now known to be in employment and leading useful lives, whilst thirty have been lost sight of. Of the remainder only twenty-four have been reconvicted and fourteen are still unplaced.

It must be remembered that the offenders included in the foregoing experiment are bred in the worst parts of London under the worst possible conditions, and many of them had already been convicted several times before and served time. If such results can be produced under such circumstances how much better results should be anticipated where boys do not belong to the vicious class and have, in nine out of ten cases, been led astray by bad example. Our whole contention is this, if you are going to correct, which, of course, you should, do it in such a way as not to make reform impossible and jeopardize their whole future.

## AN HONORED NAME IN CANADA.

One of the most interesting of Canadian books, just issued, comes from the press of Morang Bros., Toronto. It is the life of Sir John Beverley Robinson, late Chief Justice of Upper Canada. It is written by his son, C. W. Robinson, C. B., and contains a preface by Dr. Parkin. The name of the old Chief Justice is now only a memory with the majority of Canadians, but it is a good name and an old one, not only in Canadian, but in English and American history. The Bishop Robinson who signed the Treaty of Utrecht, on behalf of Great Britain, who was a friend and favorite of King William, was a younger brother of the Christopher Robinson who emigrated from Yorkshire to Virginia on the Rappahannock River in 1690, and founded the American branch of the family. It was another Robinson, a descendant—Christopher by name—who came to Canada with one of the United States contingents, that remained loyal to Great Britain, and settled in New Brunswick and married. Four years later he moved to Berthier, Lower Canada, where, in 1791, the subject of the biography in question was born. Later on the family moved to Kingston, and subsequently to York, now Toronto. The late Chief Justice was educated under the special tuition and oversight of the late, Bishop Strachan, a well-known figure of Can-

adian pioneer life. Sir John Beverley Robinson was a man, who, though reared in what was then practically the backwoods, represented the polite and educated society of the day, and became not only a learned jurist and judge, but in later years saw much of the best life of England. He remained two years there, married and was called to the bar. At an early age he took part in affairs in Canada. He fought in the war of 1812 and was Acting Attorney-General of Upper Canada before he was of age, and had to decide a very important case in which international issues were involved. He was made Chief Justice in 1820 at the age of 38. Described by Marshall Spring Bidwell: "His features were classically and singularly beautiful, his countenance was luminous with intelligence and animation; his whole appearance that of a man of genius and a polished gentleman, equally dignified and graceful." During the active period of his career he took a warm interest in politics, and judges did not eschew political issues then. As far back as 1822 he was an advocate of a confederated British North America, and continued to be an advocate until the time of his death. He was, however, strongly opposed to the Union of the Upper and Lower Provinces. In 1841, the outcome of Lord Durham's report. What he feared was the union of the English and French-speaking populations. It is needless to say the agitations of those days were given in a much different light than they are today, by representatives of the governing classes with which the Chief Justice was allied. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that he, like many others of his side, was imbued with the most conscientious motives. Of him in 1862, when he retired, it was said by the Duke that "as subject, parent and member of society, he stands before his countrymen 'sans peur et sans reproche,' worthy of the honors bestowed by his sovereign and of the esteem and respect of his fellow-countrymen."

## PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.

The Montreal Herald, Liberal, and the personal organ of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is evidently carefully paying the way for a coup in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and we may confidently look forward to developments during the next session of parliament. The Herald dwells with great stress upon the huge deficits of the Intercolonial during the past two years, which it admits are the results of political mismanagement, and it premises that the country would welcome any change that would result in the huge annual drain on the country being stopped. In fact, there has been an amount of comment in the Liberal press of late that is, to say the least, suspicious. To more clearly indicate the bent of the Herald's policy it discusses the two other ways in which the Intercolonial could be managed. One is through an independent commission, and the other is operation by a private company. The former, it holds, while perhaps an improvement on political management, cannot be regarded as a perfect system, as the government must still be back of it, and be an influencing factor. As to the latter, its position is best expressed in its own language, which is significant enough "that he may run that road itself!"

"Company operation, on the other hand, gives this much-to-be-desired one-man-power, with all that it implies in concentration of effort, in liberty of action and in firmness of policy. State ownership of the Intercolonial should never be surrendered, but state operation is an entirely different thing."

After its experience in the recent elections the Colonist does not wish to assume the role of prophet, but if there is not in the wind a scheme for the absorption of the Intercolonial by the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific, we must miss our guess—we will call it a guess this time. To this end all the talk about the losing character of the Intercolonial undoubtedly tends. In this railway we had the kernel of the possibilities of government-owned railways in Canada. Handed over to a private company the last hope in this direction will have been gone for many years.

"Anglo-Saxon" is the name coined by Dr. Parkin to apply to the English-speaking world. There are originality and truth enough in the coinage to make it pass current.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PUNISHMENT SHOULD FIT THE CRIME.

Sir—In reply to a letter signed "Nobody" in your last Sunday's issue, it is painful to me that you should have been obliged to write concerning this matter; but in the interest of truth and fairplay, I feel I must, as a lot of ignorance—yes, wilful ignorance—exists about the case. Although it would not have been edifying to have had the whole of the details published, I honestly wish it had been tried in open court. It would have saved a lot of horrible falsehoods being industriously circulated. The truth about the matter was bad enough, surely, but the stories were simply awful. And I am sorry that they seem to have got greater publicity.

The letter which appeared in your last Sunday's issue deserves to be answered, because it is untrue, and savors of the wilful ignorance of published news of the case. There was no jury of twelve men, good and true, chosen by the public, as it were. Neither do I think it true to say it was a "child" who was assaulted by young men. He is 15 years, as old as one of the boys were just a year younger than the others. The writer, in the interests of fairplay, might have said "boys" and a girl. The sentence may or may not be a light one. That is a matter of opinion. Personally, I don't think it very light—two doses of lash and twelve months. I have, however, entered no protest against it. The boys were guilty of the charge and deserved to be punished. But it is possible to overdo this matter of punishment. Law aims at correction as much as punishment; that is often lost sight of in these days of hurry and so-called progress.

I score "Nobody" for saying he has generally believed that all diseases have their origin in microbes. Now, supposing a hunter were attacked by wolves, is he to use his gun in self-defense, or depend on God to interpose in

## THEY ARE ALL IN.

We mean our Christmas Goods. This is a NEW Christmas that's coming, and you want NEW presents. You gain nothing by waiting; in fact, you may lose a chance to select the better patterns.

## HAIR BRUSHES.

We have just got in a lot of French Hair Brushes, Ebony backs with good quality bristles, and yet not too expensive. Military brushes in neat cases for HIM. Come in and see them, and also

## SAMPLE OUR NEW ODORS.

Perfume is always acceptable as a present, IF IT IS GOOD. We have exquisite odors—many entirely new—in attractive boxes. These are all within the means of everybody, and will be appreciated just as much as the more costly articles. Don't go broke after Christmas.

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Have just received a large and excellent assortment of Scotch and English Woollens.

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We shall be pleased to have you call and inspect our large stock, and will extend a cordial welcome.

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about any matter that ought to concern the public he should have signed his name.

There is coming a day (not far distant, I doubt not) when everything must be open and above board. That Judge will not judge after the sight of his eyes nor after hearing of his ears, but "in righteousness" shall he judge, and few will escape. He himself says: "Let us not bear false witness one of another, as that is fraught with condemnation. And none can escape merited punishment." Let us be merciful, as we may obtain mercy," especially in the cases of impulsive youths.

I feel like saying a few things about the case that ought to be made known to the first place, the boys had no idea of the enormity of the crime. This I feel certain of from conversations I had with them. I will say nothing about the method by which they were made to confess and by which convictions were secured. In engaging counsel I only wanted fair play; but because of unfair measures were used I wanted to have it exposed.

One other matter: I learned since the trial that my boy had gone upstairs to go to bed on that unfortunate night, when the boy who got off scot free called or whistled him out. He went, and the result, we know too well.

I believe good may come out of it yet. After these few explanations, let those who wish to cast stones now smite all they feel free to do. I can bear it. I feel sure the public will be able to remember "what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again."

In conclusion, let me say I have not any malice or ill-will to any one concerned, and am a grateful and thankful that the result of their folly was no greater. I trust it will be a warning to others, as I am afraid these boys are not the only transgressors in Victoria.

FATHER OF ONE OF THE BOYS.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."

Sir—"To the victors belong the spoils" is a barbaric quotation, that if applied to the present political victory it is a stamp the victors devoid of honor. It is a fact, however, that in our political life we are still barbaric, and the quotation holds good, or rather, bad. The sweeping victory of the Liberal party gives a great opportunity for "victory with honor" or "victory with spoils and dishonor." Which shall it be?

How many accept an old quotation and simply let it make it an excuse for wrongdoing, if not downright dishonesty! "To the victors belong the spoils" in the political sense has been the excuse not for the victors but for the vanquished, the opposition, but the very country and people they pretend to serve, even those very dupes who have been misled by the Liberal tide.

Let the victors remember that the day of an ignorant and blind electorate is passing away, and that many thousands of "Canada's" voters are capable of intelligent action. Let the victors remember that it is not because they were satisfied with political conditions, or in many instances with the men they voted for, and that they are now earnestly trying to get rid of the victorious party can despoil the country to pay individuals for helping place them in a position to do it, but rather on whether they show an honorable and truly sense of the sacred trust imposed upon them, by lifting our country above political pollution to where honest merit shall alone be the means to public office and preferment. Whether they will sound the keynote to all good government by inaugurating a complete civil service system throughout all branches of government service, and who knows that by so doing the long-looked-for day may come when we shall have attained to a sufficient amount of common sense to see that the same system may even supply us with legislators who will hold their high positions of trust because they are capable of doing so intelligently, and not because they understand how to arrange an election machine and grease it at the public expense.

November 26, 1904. A. J. MORLEY.

COMMON SENSE VERSUS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Sir—Pasture has demonstrated, and it is generally believed, that all diseases have their origin in microbes. Now, supposing a hunter were attacked by wolves, is he to use his gun in self-defense, or depend on God to interpose in

his behalf and deliver him from the hungry brutes?

After he has driven off the wolves, he stumbles over a hornet's nest and is immediately surrounded by the infuriated wasps; will he now call on God for help, or beat off the wasps and save himself? If God in answer to prayer will deliver us from the microbes, why not from the mosquitoes, the wasps, and the wolves? Where are we to draw the line?

Going by a cesspit or open sewer, he is attacked by the microbes of smallpox or some other contagious disease; is he now to use his own intelligence and apply the means of cure with experience has taught him have been successful in numberless similar instances, or rely entirely on prayer and faith to restore him to health?

If God in answer to prayer will deliver us from the microbes, why not from the mosquitoes, the wasps, and the wolves? Where are we to draw the line?

WM. L. B.

FROM

THE BRITISH COLONIST

1859.

November 27.

We were shown yesterday the scalp of Col. Ebery, who was murdered on Whillity Island by a party of Kake Indians in 1857. The scalp is entire, with all the hair and ears. The skin is free from fleshy matter, appears white, but slightly discolored with smoke. The beautifully fine silken black hair is natural as when struck down by the ruthless touch of the savages. It is another one of the sad memories of a life of violence. The scalp is in the possession of A. M. P. Esq., of Olympia, W. C. T. U., who received it from Capt. Dodd, of the steamer Labourer, to be transmitted by him to the family of the deceased. Capt. Dodd is a powerful man of much pride for the pains he has taken to recover the melancholy relic. At one time, in 1858, he was threatened with an attack upon the steamer by a powerful tribe, for merely asking the savages to sell him the scalp. Yet not discouraged by their hostile demonstrations, he again sought out the Indians at the Kake tribe, who live about 750 miles north of Victoria, who had it, on the last trip of the Labourer, and after persuasion, and the payment of a liberal re-

ward, succeeded in getting possession of it. Capt. Dodd was a warm friend and admirer of Col. Ebery.

Hotel Davies, 5 front rooms and 3 back rooms, well furnished to rent, by the month to gentlemen.

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Of every description, a large and new stock to choose from, at prices from 25c. to \$4.00. Make a visit to our store and examine our line of Brushes. They are of the best quality, and our prices will suit you.

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WILLIAMS' HAIRBRUSHES..... \$1.00

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These are genuine Ebony, solid back, best bristles, fancy handles.

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Purchasers of machines would do well to visit our College and inspect all the good makes.

The New Premises for 500 Pupils will open on the 1st of December next. It is at the corner of Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C., and will be the Head Training College for the whole of Canada. Arrangements made for Boarding Canadian, American and Foreign Pupils.

SUBJECTS:

Shorthand Typewriting (all good makes); Memory Methods; Bookkeeping; Quick at Figures; Spelling; Reading (proof), News paper Work; Litho and Letter Press Printing; Engraving; Com. Law; Corrections and Paste and Sissors Work; Penmanship; Geometry; Geography; Languages; Elocution; English; Reporting; Advertising; ad-writing; Com. Law for Clerks and Stenographers; Civil Service; Banking; Stocks and Shares; Broking; Insurance; Buying and Selling; Electricity; Telegraphy; Navigation; Astronomy.

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Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

## David Spencer Limited

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the Last Three days of November Offerings. We Expect the Last Three Days Will be the Crowning Days of this Month. If Values will do it we Shall not be Disappointed.

## Three Special Purchases Go on Sale Monday.

Special Purchase of Iron Beds  
Special Purchase of Dressers and Stands  
Special Purchase of China

We purchased from the B. C. Bed Company (who have decided to discontinue business) their entire stock of Iron Beds at our own price. One hundred and eleven beds in the lot; just enough for the last three days of November, at the following prices:

\$2.75 for Beds made to sell at.....\$4.50  
\$3.75 for Beds made to sell at.....\$5.50  
\$9.75 for Beds made to sell at.....\$15.00

## BUREAUS AND STANDS

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, two drawers, one-inch bevelled mirror, wash stand, one drawer and locker, \$9.75.  
Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, three drawers, one-inch bevelled mirror, wash stand, one drawer and locker, \$13.75. (Nicely finished.)  
Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, three drawers, one-inch large bevelled mirror, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$16.50.

## Regular Value One-Third More

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FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN Endless Variety Something for Everybody.

Our stock is replete with rich and beautiful Xmas Presents. We're offering them at prices equally attractive. Notable fine assortment of Spectacles & Eyeglasses. And exceptional values in OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.

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92 Government Street

Just a Reminder

that Christmas will soon be here. We know from past seasons that everybody wants the best values for the festive occasion. We have made our purchases accordingly, and our vast and varied stocks of the many good things are the best the market affords. The following is only a partial list of what we have:

NEW MIXED PEEL (Lemon, Orange or Citron) 2 lbs. for	25c.
RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs. for	25c.
FANCY SULTANAS, 2 lbs. for	25c.
SEEDED RAISINS, 10-oz. pks., 3 lbs. for	25c.
NO. 1 VALENCIA RAISINS, per lb.	15c.
DELICIA CLUSTERS (Table Raisins), per lb.	25c., 35c., and 50c.
CALIFORNIA TABLE RAISINS, per lb.	15c., 25c. and 35c.
SMYRNA FIGS, per lb.	15c., 20c. and 25c.
CRESCA FIGS—1-lb. baskets 35c.; 2-lb. baskets	60c.
HALLOWEEN GOLDEN DATES, 2 lbs. for	25c.
STUFFED DATES, large boxes, each	50c.
ITALIAN PRUNES, in glass	75c.
NEW CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, per lb.	20c.
NEW PAPER-SHELLED ALMONDS, per lb.	25c.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS—1/2 lb., 50c.; 1 lb.	90c.
CHINESE FIGS, 1-lb. cartons (crystallized), each	35c.
BATCHELOR'S LEMON AND ORANGE QUARTERS, each	35c.
NEW CHIEF, quart bottle, each	25c.
COOKING BRANDY, per bottle	\$1.00

OUR BON BONS—Xmas Tree Ornaments, Candles, Lanterns, etc., are more complete than ever before.

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That bed of Tulips in the Park on the 24th May? If you want anything like them call on us.

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Best Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.

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4314 View street; 7 rooms; modern.  
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300 Richmond avenue; 10 rooms.  
Craigflower road and waterfront; 8 rooms; modern; 2½ acres.  
No. 171 Pandora street; 9 rooms.  
No. 14 Hillside avenue; 7 rooms, furnished.  
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## SUITINGS

THAT WERE FORWARDED TO ME BY MISTAKE  
I will offer them at a BIG REDUCTION until they are sold.  
Remember the number is limited.

## PEDEN'S

38 Fort street. Merchant Tailor.

Daughters of Pity.—The first regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity will be held at the City Hall Monday, November 28th, at 3.30 p. m.

Ye Old London Wanderers.—The dinner committee will meet at 8 p. m., and a general meeting will take place at 8.30 p. m. tomorrow at the Vernon hotel. All members are requested to attend. Any guests wishing to become members are invited to be present.

Ladies of Maccabees.—The regular review of Queen Alexandra Hike, No. 11, J. L. O. T. M., will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Heights of Park corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. All the members are requested to attend as business of importance is to be discussed.

Supreme Court.—Mr. Justice Irving came over from Vancouver on Friday evening and took some applications in chambers yesterday. In the case of the Grant Mining Company vs. Hunter, an order was made to issue a commission, costs reserved for the trial judge to apportion. An order for renewal of writ was made in the action of Godfrey vs. John et alia. In Sinclair vs. Sinclair, a divorce was granted, with dispensing with the co-respondent. An order for probate was made in the estate of G. W. Craig, deceased.

Police Court.—In the Police court yesterday the hearing of a Chinese assault case, which has been on deck, off and on, for several days past, was proceeded with and further adjourned. A young man accused of vagrancy, and who claimed to have been unable to get work to do for several weeks past, was allowed out on the understanding that he will leave town. The accused stated that the only job he had been able to get lately was from a master, who had paid him \$2.75 for cutting up a cord of firewood, and this job, he added, took him just forty hours.

A Dividend.—Announcement is made that the Tye Copper Co., Limited, has declared a dividend of two shillings per share, payable on December 15th. This brings the total dividends paid since starting smelting operations in January, 1903, to four shillings per share, or \$180,000. Besides the distribution of this sum of money, a large reserve fund has accumulated, which is invested in government stocks. In addition to the above, extensive improvements have been made in the plant and buildings both at the mine and smelter, all of which have been paid out of profits.

Pastor Resigns.—Rev. J. P. Westman has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Centennial Methodist church, leaving in June next, one year before the expiration of the regulation term. The announcement of Rev. Mr. Westman's intention to withdraw was a surprise to members of the board of management. After the explanation mentioned, several delivered speeches of a complimentary nature, asking him to reconsider his resignation. This, however, was unavailing. Since his connection with the Centennial church, Rev. Mr. Westman has placed that institution on a firm financial basis. In the manner received by the board of management at the meeting referred to, every department of the church work was shown to be in a flourishing condition.

Foreign Missions.—The first week in Advent has been observed for the last forty years in the Anglican church as a time of intercession for foreign missionary work throughout the world. A meeting will be held at the Victoria Hotel on at Bishopscote at 3 o'clock, when an address will be given upon "Pioneer Work in Dawson" by the Rev. R. J. Bowen, and it is also proposed to inaugurate a branch of the Women's Auxiliary, an organization which in the East of Canada has done very much in fostering and helping missionary work. On Tuesday evening there will also be a special service of intercession at the Christ church at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday, November 30th, being St. Andrew's Day, there will be holy communion at 8 a. m., and matins and holy communion at 11, with special missionary intercessions.

Lumbermen's Association.—At a meeting of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association held at Vancouver on Friday it was expected that the matter of a duty on lumber imported from the United States would come up for discussion, but nothing was done. At a meeting of the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held two weeks ago at Nelson, it was decided that the newly elected government should be approached, and a duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet asked. This is what has been so repeatedly requested by the British Columbia Lumber Association, and which has become such an important question of late. The interior millmen went so far as to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. Wells and Jones to come to the coast to request the government to reduce the duty on lumber here, so that united action might be taken.

A Pleasing Tribute.—A new composition by G. Jennings, Burnett, of Victoria, has been accepted by the great musical publishing firm of Novello, Ewer & Co., of London, England, and will be published in their widely known Musical Times, London, and list the same in their catalogues. This speaks well for Mr. Burnett's late work, which is a choral setting to the beautiful words of F. W. Faber, D. D., "O Paradise" or "Paradise," and comprises choruses for solo and a four-part chorus for first and second sopranos and first and second altos, which is sung unaccompanied. The work is reported to be very melodious with effective harmonies, and is a carefully designed composition. It is sung by the choir of St. John's church, of this city. Mr. Burnett has taken up his residence at 57 Superior street, near Birdge Walk, where he has opened his studio for musical instruction.

Diocesan Fund.—Today, being the first Sunday in Advent, the offerings in all the Anglican churches will be for the Diocesan Fund, a fund which the stipends are paid in those parishes in the diocese which are not able to support their own clergy. In the scattered districts, without this assistance, the clergy would be left out of the means of grace, and liberal collections are earnestly asked from those who enjoy the privileges of the church in this city. This fund consists of the offerings of the parishes of the diocese and Advent Sunday, amounting to about \$1,600, together with \$1,400 from invested capital, and grants from the East of Canada and England amounting to \$3,300. Each parish or mission that is helped is assessed for a certain sum, and the stipends of the clergy are paid monthly. The fund is administered by a mission board consisting of the bishop and representatives of the parishes. The following report annually to the synod. The sum thus administered is \$10,500.

Christian Science.—The following extract from an editorial in a recent issue of the Chicago Chronicle is of interest in view of the lecture to be given in the Victoria Theatre Tuesday evening next by Mr. Bicknell, one of the growth of the Christian Science movement, said: "In 1897 there was only one Christian Science church in Chicago, and now there are six. So that they have increased at the rate of one a year, and if their church buildings are any criterion, they must be large, wealthy and cultivated societies. In 1897 the whole denomination contained only 1,000 members, and now it contains eight hundred and fifty. In 1897 'Science and Health,' the text book of the denomination, written by Mrs. Eddy, had only passed its 130th thousand, and now it has reached the 315th thousand, and more copies of it were sold in the last twelve months than were sold in the first twelve years." Those who would know something of the growth of the Christian Science subject, should hear Mr. Young Tuesday evening. The lecture is free.

## J. A. SAYWARD

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Rough and dress-d Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality, Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

## FOR LUMBER, SASH, DOORS

and all kinds of Building Material, go to

## THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LTD. LTD.

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628.

## Building Lots For Sale.

Houses Built on the In stallment Plan.

## D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

LEIGHTON ROAD

Britannia Mine.—The illustration of this mine, which is printed on page nine, is from a view owned by the B. C. Mining Journal, by whose courtesy the Colonist is able to reproduce it.

Women's Auxiliary.—The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will be held on Tuesday afternoon next at 2.30 o'clock sharp. The financial statement of the hospital will be submitted and arrangements made for Christmas.

Twentieth Century Club.—The Twentieth Century Club will organize Tuesday, November 29th, in A. O. U. W. hall, under the management of Mrs. Lester, meeting thereafter every other Thursday. Miss Heater and Mr. Pawcett will supply the music.

A Recital.—Miss Underhill will give a recital in Calvary Baptist church on Tuesday evening, December 6. Through a mistake, the recital given by Miss Underhill was announced as taking place the last she would give. It was intended to say the last this season. But Miss Underhill, at the request of numerous friends, has decided to give another on the date mentioned above. Particulars will be announced later.

## SAINT ANDREW'S NIGHT.

Newly Organized Society Holds First Annual Dinner Next Wednesday.

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the newly-organized Victoria St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the day of St. Andrew next Wednesday, the 30th instant, by holding its first annual dinner of the reorganized society in Sir William Wallace hall, beginning at 8.30 o'clock. A very interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion, and the means will be the best that Victoria caterers can supply. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of prominent men and a full muster of the members of the society. It goes without saying that the St. Andrew's dinners of the Victoria society have always been marked by the most important speeches of the season from gentlemen occupying high positions in the community. It is understood that some of British Columbia's finest orators will be heard on Wednesday night. The gathering is under the management of a capable committee.

## OBITUARY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Justice Newlands, who died on Monday last, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence, South Turner street. The Rev. W. Leslie Gray officiated. Appropriate hymns were sung. Miss Meyer presiding at the organ. There was a large attendance and many of the most beautiful floral emblems presented, among which were noticed the following names: Chief Justice Sifton and Miss Elliott, of Calgary; Messrs. Stewart, of Montreal; Senator and Mrs. Templeman, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Gray, Miss Leach, Miss Jones, Miss Speers, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McKicking, Mr. and Mrs. Nerontous, Miss Meyer, Miss Wood, the Misses Tolmie, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. and Miss McGregor, Mrs. Tolmie, Mrs. Peake and Mrs. McKicking. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. C. D. Nerontous, L. J. Peake, R. B. McKicking, A. J. Dallan, Mr. Macphail and Capt. W. Meyer.

Miss Amelia Burgess passed away yesterday morning at the Jubilee hospital. Deceased was a sister of Mr. Francis Burgess, of Topaz avenue, and was born in York, England, aged 56 years. She came to Victoria on 24th May, 1899. She leaves, besides her brother here, two sisters, and one brother in London, England. The funeral is arranged for Tuesday, November 29th, at 2.30 o'clock from Hayward's undertaking parlors.

Have you seen it? The double bottom cake tin, with four little feet to keep it from the oven, containing ten cents can't burn. Prices 15c, 20c, and 25c. Round and Square Store cake tins, 50c, and 55c, per set. Loose bottom jolly cake tins, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Children's Friend at Hibben's. Stoddart, the Yates street jeweler, is in it, read his ad elsewhere in this issue and you will be satisfied.

The Prize at Hibben's.

Take the V. & S. railway and steamer Troquois for Nanaimo. A delightful trip among the islands.

Now is a very good time to make your Christmas cake, and ours is a very good place to buy your cake tins, moulds, measures, scales, egg beaters, flour sifters, meat mincers, chopping trays, chopping knives, etc. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Best in the world, Raphael Tuck's Cards and Calendars. Agents, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited. Christmas Papers at Hibben's.

## CAMPBELL'S

## New Golf Jerseys

A number of very pretty styles to choose from in Plain Black, White, Navy and Cardinal.

## NEW JACKETS

Tremendous Reductions in this department. Every Jacket is new and up-to-date.

SEE OUR COATS at \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$7.50.



## Useful Xmas Presents



Every one likes a GOOD WATCH; and no present gives greater pleasure or renders better service than a GUARANTEED good timekeeper.

We have for this season a splendid assortment of all kinds of watches at very reasonable prices, and an inspection will convince you that we give good value for money expended.

Watches in solid gold cases, from... \$25.00  
Watches in best gold filled cases, fr. \$15.00  
Watches in silver cases, from ..... \$7.00  
Watches in nickel cases, from ..... \$2.50

**C. E. REDFERN**

Established 1862. 43 Government Street. Telephone 118

## Nicholles & Renouf, Limited

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

## BUILDERS HARDWARE

At prices that defy competition.

N.B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.

## ...USE...

## White Swan Soap

.....and get a.....

## High Grade Gram-o-phone

For a Christmas Present

Your Grocer will give you full particulars:

## 20 Per Cent. Discount Sale

Until the 31st of December I will give the above discount on all my stock, with the exception of wool.

Mrs. W. Bickford, - - 61-63 Fort Street

## Just to hand a fresh consignment of

"TENNANT'S BEER"

Price \$1 per Doz.

Windsor Grocery Co.

Opposite Post Office, Government Street.

## DYEING AND CLEANING

The best in the province. We do Dyeing and Cleaning as it should be done. FIRST CLASS WORK. PUNCTUALITY. MODERATE CHARGES.

## Victoria Steam Dye Works

WORKS, 142 FORT ST., OFFICE, 116 YATES ST.

Victoria, B. C. (near Douglas) Telephone, 717.

## The Making of Tea

There are numerous ways of making Tea. Every person has a favorite way, but any person can make good Tea by using our Tipped Pokes, at 25c. a lb., 5 lbs. 1.25, in air-tight box. No other Tea is as good for that price.

## W. A. JAMESON

"RICKSHAW" TEA & COFFEE STORE

71 FORT ST. Phone 129

GOODS DELIVERED.

Little Folks at Hibben's.

With copper at 15 cents and going higher, there is good reason for the extraordinary advance in the value of copper mining stocks. Montreal & Boston Consolidated has been advancing rapidly under heavy buying orders.

Chatter Box at Hibben's.

E. Audenack, the jeweler, 92 Government street, is offering for the next few days some very fine lines in both eye and opera glasses at most reasonable prices. See his ad elsewhere in this paper for particulars.

Boys' and Girls' Annuals at Hibben's.

Business Doing.—The Army and Navy Clothing store, 117 Government street, are offering special inducements for the holidays in all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing and hats and boots and shoes, particulars of which may be seen in their advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

## Have you thought about that

## PIANO

yet for Xmas?

We have the leading American and Canadian makes at the following prices: \$225.00, \$275.00, \$300.00, \$325.00, \$350.00, \$375.00, \$400.00, \$425.00, \$450.00, \$475.00, \$500.00, \$525.00, \$550.00 and upwards. Over FIFTY Pianos constantly on hand from which to make your selection. Over FORTY years established in this city a guarantee of our satisfying our customers.

**M. W. Waitt & Co.**

LIMITED.

44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Ladies Tailoring

SPRINKLING & CO.

Having secured a first-class cutter, we guarantee a perfect fit. The latest material for fall just arrived. Leave your orders early. Our prices are sure to be found satisfactory.

704 YATES ST., ROOM 8.

MOODY BLOCK.



# To Effect a Speedy Clearance

## IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM

for our well assorted stock of Xmas Goods which will arrive next week

# WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING UNPARALLELED SPECIALS

## Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shoes, Gent's Furnishing and Hats Departments

For Tomorrow and Continuing the Balance of the Week  
A GRAND CHANCE TO BUY A CHRISTMAS OUTFIT AT NEARLY HALF PRICE

This is only a partial list, as we have no time and space to mention all the BARGAINS to be had.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Men's Dollar heavy fancy wool Fleeced Underwear. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains... 50c</b>  | Men's Three Dollar Navy English Jersey. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains.....\$1.25</b> |
| Men's Two Fifty white all-wool heavy Sweaters <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains.....\$1.50</b> | Men's Two Bit heavy wool Sox. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains..... 12½c</b>            |
- ### Extra Special Values in Boys' Suits and Men's Overcoats and Raincoats
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 50 pairs Two Fifty heavy Blankets. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains.....\$1.35</b>                       | Men's Two Bit Silk Neckwear and Strong Suspenders. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains 10c</b>                                     |
| Genuine Dollar Umbrellas, strong and durable. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains..... 50c</b>              | Men's Dollar heavy English Oxford Shirts. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains.... 50c</b>  |
| Men's Seventy-five Cent strong working Gloves. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains.... 35c</b>              | Men's Ten Dollar heavy Navy and Black Serge Suits, round or square, only 20 left. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains.....4.35</b> |
| Men's Two Dollar strong Boots, suitable for dress or work. <b>Army &amp; Navy Special Bargains..... 100</b> | All our Two Bit Army & Navy Caps reduced to..... 15c   |

Out of Town Customers sending Mail Orders enclosing Cash will receive the same care and attention as our City Customers

SEE WINDOWS FOR BARGAINS

# ARMY & NAVY CLOTHING STORE

I. Lancaster, Prop. 117 Government Street, VICTORIA, B. C.



### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

#### Vancouver Wins 14 to Nil.

In spite of a most determined struggle and fine play on the part of the majority of the men, the Victoria senior fifteen was defeated by the Vancouver champions at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon, the score being 14 points (1 goal and 3 tries) to nil. The Victoria forwards did grand work; they carried every scrum and rushed repeatedly, but the backs had very little combination, although the wing three quarters, K. Schofield and L. Bell, played splendidly. The Vancouver forwards were out-classed by their opponents, but the backs put up a beautiful game. The three quarters passed in spectacular and workmanlike style and their runs were much admired.

### Felt Weak and Nervous? Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves, MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS will be found an effectual remedy. Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body. They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, U.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:— "I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

mention for his pluck in continuing to play after his collar bone was broken. The half backs—Demeter and Savers—played well, as they gave the forwards every opportunity to get away.

For Victoria, J. Cornwall was the pick of the forwards, his lightning following up being one of the best features of the day. He also dribbled well and tackled in deadly style. J. C. Barnacle proved a very dangerous man, as his great strength made his determined dashes very effective. He knows the game thoroughly, and he is always in the thick of the fight. Benson, Targett, Menzies and Kennedy also did great execution. Menzies worked very hard, and when he has had the experience of a few more games, he will be a star forward. The half backs—K. Gillespie and W. Newcombe—were very good in some particulars, and poor in others. Their tackling and kicking could not have been improved upon, but they did not give their three quarters half enough chance to get away. On the three quarter line, F. A. Macrae stopped a number of rushes, and Talbot made several fine dashes, but most of the work was done by Schofield and Bell, who both displayed good judgment. Schofield's kicking was very fine.

Alexis Martin made an excellent referee, for he was strict and impartial.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

#### Settling Down.

The Victoria United team is settling down at last. At Oak Bay yesterday Capt. Goward's aggregation defeated the eleven from I. M. S. Bonaventure by 8 goals to 3. This is the best scoring the Victoria men have done this season. The forwards were in fine trim, L. York doing some sensational shooting. He scored 2 goals with magnificent shots. His partner on the left wing, C. Beckley, scored 1 goal and played a good all round game. J. Lawson appeared at centre forward. He appears to have found his position, for he played splendidly, and made 2 goals. Tye secured 1. J. Lorimer was very good at outside right forward. G. Wilson, at half back, remembered his old forward work and beat the Bonaventure goal keeper with a good shot. The sailors played well, but the local men were too fast for them. The feature of the match was the goal keeping by W. York for Victoria. The strikers bombarded the goal time and again, but York played in magnificent form, and the shots which beat him could not have been stopped by anyone.

Left, at full back, and Gallagher, outside left forward, were perhaps the most noticeable players on the Bonaventure team. J. G. Brown and as shown in Montreal.

The senior league standing is as follows:

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Garrison	6	4	1	9
G. A. Parker	4	3	1	9
Victoria United	4	2	2	6
Victoria West	5	0	5	0

#### Players' Attention!

The Victoria United players, seniors and intermediates, are particularly requested to take the 9:30 car to the Oak Bay grounds this morning, where a practice will be held.

#### Intermediate Practice.

The Victoria United Intermediate eleven had a good practice at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon for their league games.

G. A. Parker, who is now in Montreal in connection with bringing over the famous Cornubian Association football team, as previously mentioned in these columns, has sent a telegram to Mr. Norcross, the Vancouver World, asking if a guarantee could be given them to come as far as British Columbia, Montreal having subscribed \$1,000 to bring them as far as that city, and certainly it would be a great boon to soccer to have them visit Victoria and neighboring cities. Mr. Bolton in turn received a telegram from Mr. Norcross asking for his opinion in the matter, the result being highly satisfactory, as the following reply shows:

Have written Parker urging visit. Will back up Mainland to best of ability. It is hoped that these negotiations will have a satisfactory conclusion, as everybody would turn out to see this famous team playing Association as it should be played.

#### Another Defeat.

The Victoria West Association team again met defeat yesterday afternoon, their conquerors being the hard-working soldiers from the Garrison, who turned them down 4 to 1. The time of the game was a general all round play of the soldiers was much better than that of their opponents, who have too little combination. At half time

the score was 2-0 in favor of the Garrison. In the second half each team scored one goal. Prices, Phillips and Simons did the scoring for the Garrison, while Jasper secured the goal for Victoria West. The green shirts have not won a league game this season, and they are now hopelessly out of the running.

#### Capitals Won.

The Capitals defeated the Victoria West Juniors with a score of 4 goals to 1, at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon. The game was a good one, but the Capitals forwards were too clever for their opponents, who did not play with the dash and vim shown by the boys from James Bay.

#### Victory for High School.

The High School boys won their first game of the season at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon, when they won from St. Louis College by 6 goals to 0. The defeated team put up a game struggle, but their rivals were altogether too strong for them. The junior league standing is as follows:

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Capitals	3	3	0	6
North Ward	3	3	0	6
High School	3	1	2	2
St. Louis College	4	1	3	2
Victoria West	3	0	3	0

### AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

#### U. S. Army vs. Navy.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—West Point today defeated the Annapolis football team 11-0—two touchdowns and one goal. The score does not properly indicate the relative strength of the two teams, as the Annapolis team has a reputation for being one of the best in the history of the great university game. Two teams have been more evenly matched. Society recognizes the West Point-Annapolis game as the proper football function. It is estimated that there were over 30,000 persons present. Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Fairbanks occupied seats on the West Point side of the field. The secretary of the navy was the centre of a large group in a box in the navy side, and opposite him in the army side sat Mr. Oliver, the acting secretary of war. Near him were Lieut.-General and Mrs. Chaffee, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, Lady Durand and Miss Durand. Seated in the other boxes were secretaries and members of various foreign embassies.

### BASKETBALL.

#### Ladysmith Wins.

Ladysmith, Nov. 25.—Ladysmith won both games of basketball against Napaalmo, seniors 4 to 7, intermediates 20 to 4.

### HOCKEY.

#### Good Practice.

The Victoria Hockey Club held a practice at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The boys are getting into first-class trim, and should make a good showing in league engagements.

### GOLF.

#### Notes and Comments.

The week owing to the inclemency of the weather has been very quiet in golfing circles. The only noteworthy fact was the ladies' competition at Oak Bay, which has already been mentioned in these columns.

A rather unique golf match took place recently on the Norbury golf links. It was a match between a side got up by Mr. George Edwards, the well known theatrical and racing man, and a team captained by G. L. G. Jessop, the great all-England cricketer. Mr. Jessop, who had the services of Mr. Hilton, twice open champion, Dr. W. G. Grace, the most famous cricketer of the world, and last, but not least, Mr. M. Cannon, commonly called "Norey," England's premier flat race jockey, won the singles by 15 to 1, and lost the foursomes by 1-14 points to 4-6.

The ladies' golf championship of Scotland will be played off next May on the North Berwick links in East Lothian. When will the selection committee learn wisdom? I should have thought the experience they had at St. Andrew's two years ago would have taught them it was better to play on an easier links, such as Troon, Gullane or Machanish, than the most difficult and the most crowded course of Scotland.

How are the mighty fallen! We see Mr. Robert Maxwell winning the golf medal at Muirfield in '78, and the following Saturday falls to return a card. Mr. Maxwell is looked upon in Scotland to redeem the country, and recover its prestige, which

she has lost to Mr. Traill and America.

### POOL.

De Oro Champion of World. St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Alfredo de Oro, of New York, pool champion of the world, tonight successfully defended his title against the challenge of Thos. Houston, of St. Louis, by defeating him in the final block of the six hundred series by a score of 188 to 151. The total score was: De Oro, 600; Houston, 470.

### BILLIARDS.

#### The Drilard Tournament.

Yesterday's game in the Drilard tournament resulted in a rather easy win for Mr. Ritchie, who defeated Mr. Kitson by 250 to 118. Mr. Kitson, like the loser on the previous evening, did not play up to his usual form, being nervous owing to the presence of a large number of onlookers. The next match will be played on Monday evening.

### British Sporting News

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, November 11.

We are now at the time of the year when various grievances are trotted out. One of the most genuine is that of apprentices' advances. It is decided by a board on a handicapper, that after he has carefully adjusted the weights, one of the bottom division can obtain a 5-lb. reduction by putting up an apprentice, who is little inferior to the crack jockeys. The allowance was instituted with an idea of encouraging young riders, and it certainly induces trainers to give the "young uns" a chance. To the allowance we must also attribute the bringing out of several promising jockeys. Perhaps the best would be to allow an apprentice to claim 5 lbs. and he had won a certain number of races, after which it could be reduced to 2 lbs. and hence altogether after his first winner, no matter how many or how few victories stood to his credit.

More Retirements. Zinfandel and Robert le Diable are both mentioned as likely to go to the stud forthwith. Lord Howard de Walden's four-year-old is credited with a bad temper, which is said to be the reason he will not race again. The public will be really sorry to lose Zinfandel, and a meeting between the colt and Pretty Polly, at weight for age, next season would have created no end of interest. Robert le Diable has done some big things this back end and so far as his value as a prospective sire is concerned, could not retire at a more opportune time.

The unfortunate accident to Lane robbed the race for leadership among the jockeys of all its interest. Barring unforeseen circumstances, Otto Madden will finish up at the head of the table, so far as wins go, and Danny Maher will, as usual, take the honors on percentage of winners. Maher hopes to spend the winter in the States, and expects to sail in a couple of weeks. Another item of news re jockeys is that Tod Sloan is anxious to start riding again.

Racing. Australian Star, once a popular idol, carried Mr. Spencer Gollan's colors to victory in a hurdle race at Hooton Park a few days since.

The great feature of the Lingfield meeting was the large fields, the total of runners (163) for the six races on Saturday and 20 for the Four. Elms Nursery, were records for the season. In regard to the latter, the field was got away after but nine minutes' delay at the post, which is something for the anti-progressive people, who oppose the "gate," to contemplate. No events of great importance were run at Lingfield, but the proceedings at Lincoln were of more importance. Here the Great Tom Plate of £500 went to a rank outsider in Mr. R. H. Jennings' Briar Patch, who, with a rest, 8 lbs. in the saddle, astounded the public by staying a mile as six furlongs was considered the length of the gelding's tether.

Sharples rode Castro in the Lincoln Autumn Handicap, which enabled Mr. T.

## Our Cash Specials

For this week we are selling for CASH over the counter

- |                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Choice Sugar Cured Hams at..... | 18c |
| Turkeys at.....                 | 25c |

**B. C. Market Co., Ltd.**

## The Advantages of Aluminum for all Cooking Purposes are Illustrated in the use of an ALUMINUM SAUCE PAN

Milk cooks quicker in an aluminum pan, and it scorched imparts no burnt taste to the remainder of the milk under ordinary conditions. This is true of all kitchen utensils made of aluminum. They never chip, crack nor break, and there is no danger from poison or rust.

The price of aluminum goods is greatly reduced.  
MADE BY THE CANADIAN ALUMINUM WORKS, LTD.  
Office, 15 St. John St., Montreal.  
Factory and Foundry, Chambly Canton, Que.  
Catalogues to the trade on application.

### VINO DON LORENZO

The marvelous Peruvian Wine Tonic is something worth having. It is a simple remedy that will prove a benefit all through the year, something for use on short notice. Strongly recommended for Anemia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Nervous Depression, Liver and Kidney Troubles and Female Complaints.

Henderson Bros. Ltd., Agts, Victoria

**HIS HARDEST JOB.**  
The big "cop" at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street had a leisure minute or two the other afternoon during a lull in traffic. He stood in the middle of the street with his arms folded. "Pretty hard job you must have here," remarked a visitor from out of town waiting for a stage in the isle of safety. "The 'cop' nodded. "Lots of people have narrow escapes every day," I reckon?" "The blue shoulders shrugged slightly. "Have to call ambulances now and then, don't you?" "Sure." "I reckon there ain't many things worse 'n seein' people killed in the street, is there?" "One." "One! What on earth can that be?" "Talkin' to some that ain't alive." "People who lend to the Lord by giving to the poor generally expect a pretty stiff interest on their money."

**TIED ALL THE TIME**  
Mr. George Beattie, Carl's Brook, Colchester Co., N. S., writes: "Last spring I was very much run down, felt tired all the time, and did not seem to have life or energy enough to do my work. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food did me a world of good, and made work a pleasure to me. I have not had occasion to use any medicine since, and have recommended Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to all my friends."







## A Good Suburban Home CHEAP

An exceedingly well built, six-roomed house, with a stable and five acres of land; well within city limits, and fronting on two important thoroughfares; thus offering a fine chance of selling lots. This property is a great bargain.

For price, etc., apply to

**PEMBERTON & SON**  
45 FORT STREET

## ROBT. WARD & CO., Limited

General Agents for British Columbia.

## Royal Insurance Company

of Liverpool, England.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

INVESTED FUNDS, \$64,000,000.00

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

## Your Chickens Will Lay

AND WE CAN TELL YOU HOW.  
Use EXCELSIOR MEAL. This being a special blending of all grain, cannot fail to bring good results.  
DIRECTIONS—To be fed hot in the morning.

At **Wheeler Feed Co.**, 87-89 YATES STREET  
Tel. 413.

## Tottenham In Furious Tempest

## Big British Steamship Battles With Hurricane Near Aleutian Islands.

## Her Commander Never Saw Such Weather in Thirty Five Years of Seafaring.

The British steamer Tottenham, Captain Peters, passed in to Vancouver yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, from San Francisco, with a cargo of 5,000 tons of raw sugar for the refinery at the Terminal City. The Tottenham showed many signs of having passed through anything but summer seas and performed gales.

Captain Peters said that in an experience of the sea in all parts of the world, extending over thirty-five years he had never encountered any such weather as the Tottenham passed through near the Aleutian islands in the early part of this month. The fury of the wind and sea surpassed even the Chinese typhoons and the hurricanes of the West Indies, which are reckoned about the nastiest things that the meteorologists can hand out in the way of moon weather.

The vessel, although steaming full speed ahead could barely make more than steege way, and her decks were swept from stem to stern continuously by mountain seas. Some damage was done to the lighter top hamper, but nothing of serious account. It was an anxious time for the navigating staff, who were on duty without intermission for days at a time while the tempest raged. The big steamer never got such a testing since she was built, but gave an excellent account of herself. The rough weather continued all the way down the Alaskan coast to the neighborhood of the Queen Charlotte islands, where it moderated a little. Nobody aboard the Tottenham was sorry when the entrance to the strait was sighted.

The Tottenham followed the usual winter route of steamers from Malaysia on this trip, hence her nervousness to the Aleutian group when the fierce weather burst over that region. The Tottenham will probably load lumber or grain on the Sound for her return cargo.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following notices to mariners are taken from the current number of the United States hydrographic report:

A light-house established by the Government of Canada on Lennard island at the entrance to Templar channel, the southernmost approach to Clayquot, on the Pacific coast of Vancouver island, will be put in operation on November 1, 1904.

The light-house stands on the summit of the southwest point of the island, some 100 feet above the water level, and is a high water mark. It is an octagonal wooden building with sloped sides painted white, surmounted by a metal lantern, circular in plan, painted red, and is 80 feet high from its base to the vane of the lantern. A white wooden light keeper's dwelling and outbuildings have also been erected on the island.

The light is a flashing white light, giving one flash every 11 1/2 seconds. It is elevated 115 feet above high water mark and should be visible sixteen miles from all points of approach, except where obscured by trees on Lennard island.

The light is a flashing white light, giving one flash every 11 1/2 seconds. It is elevated 115 feet above high water mark and should be visible sixteen miles from all points of approach, except where obscured by trees on Lennard island.

September 10, 1904, Captain A. J. Bjerre, of the steamer Active, found an uncharted rocky shoal, on which a depth of twelve feet was obtained at low water, in Malaspina strait, off Sechart peninsula, mainland of British Columbia.

## PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

Tacoma, Nov. 26.—The Russian ship Glenard, Capt. S. A. Kulund, last night completed her lumber cargo at the St. Paul mill and expects to be ready to go to sea tomorrow morning or Monday. The Glenard is a three-masted steel ship of 1,200 tons register and is owned by J. W. Soderlund of Tacoma. She has a cargo of about 1,650,000 feet for Melbourne and Capt. Kulund trusts to the good sailing qualities of his command to escape capture by the Japs. The Glenard arrived at the South October 10th from San Francisco and came direct to this port to begin taking on cargo.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

In its latest number to arrive the San Francisco Daily Commercial News has

the following interesting review of the remarkable trade conditions prevailing during the current month:

The high standard set in the month of October for the port trade from the port of San Francisco has been well maintained during the present month. On Saturday the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria left for the Orient with the most valuable cargo ever sent out of any port on the Pacific Coast, amounting to \$1,776,197, or \$236,000 greater in value than the cargo of the steamer Telemachus despatched from the Sound in the latter part of October, and \$235,000 greater than the cargo of the steamer Despatched from the same time from this port. In addition to the heavy cargo on the Manchuria, three other steamers cleared fully laden on Saturday, the City of Panama, California and Alameda, bringing the day's export business up to about two and a quarter million dollars, or the largest day's business on record.

In the salmon market about the only new feature is the arrival of more definite reports of the pack, showing that the fall season has been much better than was expected, and will bring the total year's pack to a point considerably higher than was counted on. In fact, it is now considered that the total Coast pack will reach considerably over 3,000,000 cases, and that the shortage will run over 400,000 cases, as compared with a million and a quarter estimated early in the season. The fall pack is chiefly composed of the cheaper grades, and will help out the market as supplies of those grades are getting very light. The higher grades, chinooks and sockeyes are practically cleaned out of first hands, and pinks are in very short supply. There is still a good quantity of rots left, but they will undoubtedly clean up before the 1905 pack is available, which is nearly a year from now.

Shipments of California redwood in October amounted to about 25,000,000 feet bringing the total shipments for the year up to November to a point only 18,006,000 feet less than during the same time last year. This decrease is expected to be made up by the end of the year. The lumber trade, however, will show a marked falling off.

The California orange crop has commenced to move, but no great amount will go forward until about the middle of December. The crop will not be over 100,000 crates, the size of last year's crop, but it will be of good quality, and will net growers practically as much money as that of last year.

A table compiled by the Construction News, of Chicago, showing the amount of building done in the large cities of the United States during the month of September, credits San Francisco with a gain of 120 per cent over the operations of September, 1903, this gain being greater than in any other city on the coast.

The local sugar market is unchanged in price and still dull in movement. Almond and in the East, however, a good deal of strength is manifested as the result of decreased estimates of the European crop. Light has further reduced his estimate of the beet crop in Europe by 170,000 tons, which brings his estimate of deficiency in European and American supplies up to nearly 1,200,000 tons.

Coffees in the local market, while no more active, show some further signs of improvement, and the opinion is being more general that higher prices will prevail. In tea there is a good steady market. In the rice market there is no change to report, although Southern markets are quite firm.

## NORTHERN LUMBER CONDITIONS.

After a summer of almost unexampled adversity in the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal, the industry has been faced to face with one of the most serious crop shortages that it has ever had to contend with. The situation is made the more uncomfortable by the fact that the lumber business is picking up in all directions, and at this time there is more business than the manufacturers can find transportation for. The lumbermen have been in the midst of the turmoil for the past sixty days up to their necks. It is estimated by men in the business that 40 to 50 per cent of the shingle mills have been shut down and have been idle much of the time for lack of cars. These statements come from the buyers, and not the millmen, who might be considered to be stretching the matter. The mills on branch lines and out in the woods so to speak are the hardest hit. Many such who have a dozen to fifteen cars a month are lucky when they get two or three. Shingles advanced to \$1.50 and \$1.50 at the mills, but there was no consolation in that, for the manufacturer was unable to get cars. Shingles have suffered to a much greater extent than the lumber, and all mills in the interior of the producing section have suffered to a much greater extent than those on the lines of railways and around the centers from whence the cars are distributed.

## TARTAR AT QUARANTINE.

Although R. M. S. Tartar, of the C. P. R. trans-Pacific fleet passed Tatoosh Island early yesterday afternoon, and went down the quarantine steamer Earl to enable the liner to pass on, if possible, to Vancouver during the evening, ill-luck attended the arrival of the liner. She arrived at William Head just about dusk, and although Dr. Watt and Dr. Anderson proceeded as expeditiously as possible with the examination, they could not finish in time to

allow the vessel to come to Victoria last night. It was also intimated that Dr. Milne, Dominion immigration medical inspector, preferred to make his examination in daylight. So the Tartar remained all night at William Head, and is to come up to the outer wharf this morning. Communication with William Head has been interrupted by the parting of the telephone wire, so that it was impossible to obtain any news as to the Tartar's trip from China. She was due here on Friday, and it is thought, met heavy weather.

## MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Lyra of the Boston Towboat Company's line of two week trippers, as due today from the Philippine islands, via the Chinese and Japanese ports. She is bound to the Sound.

D. G. S. Kestrel arrived yesterday afternoon from Vancouver. It may be mentioned that the Kestrel brought her nose along with her.

Further shipments of dog salmon from the Fraser are expected here during the present week, for export to Japan by the next liner outbound.

## TATOOSH REPORT.

Tatoosh, Nov. 26.—Morning—Rain, south. 25. Steamer Martha Turner returned to Neah bay during night. Noon. Cloudy, south. 12. Steamer Tartar, 1:30 p. m. Evening—Cloudy, east. 16. Out, four-masted schooner.

## VICTORIA TIDES.

Today the tides at the port of Victoria will be as follows:  
High water ..... 8:24 a. m.  
Low water ..... 12:43 p. m.  
High water ..... 3:30 p. m.

## CITY CHURCHES

### CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services—Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers—Morning, the Bishop; evening, Ven. Archdeacon. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.  
Voluntary—Andante ..... H. Smart  
Psalm ..... 104  
Psalm for 27th morning ..... Cath. Psalter  
Te Deum ..... Woodward  
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck  
Kyrie ..... Macfarren  
Gloria ..... Macfarren  
Voluntary—"Elevation" ..... Russell  
Evening.  
Voluntary—"Meditation" ..... Thayer  
Processional Hymn ..... 270  
Psalm for 27th evening ..... Cath. Psalter  
Magnificat ..... E. A. Clare  
Nunc Dimittis ..... E. A. Clare  
Treble solo, Master H. H. King.  
Anthem—"Seek Ye the Lord" ..... D. J. Roberts  
Tenor solo, Mr. A. T. Goward.  
Hymns ..... 46, 203  
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.  
Recessional Hymn ..... M. S.  
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Eugene Thayer

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Morning.  
Rev. Percival Jennis will preach in the morning, and Rev. A. J. Ard, M. A., in the evening. The music for the day follows:

Evening.  
Organ—Communion ..... Hollins  
Venite ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Psalm ..... 104  
Te Deum ..... Woodward  
Jubilate ..... Onseley in G  
Hymn ..... 48  
Litany ..... 217  
Hymns ..... 217, 288  
Organ—Allegro Moderato ..... Clark  
Evening.  
Organ—Andante Religioso ..... Lemaire  
Psalm ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat ..... Macfarren  
Nunc Dimittis ..... Macfarren  
Hymns ..... 53, 201, 302  
Vesper—"Lord Keep Us Safe" ..... D. J. Roberts  
Organ—Offertoire ..... D. J. Roberts

### ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. The following is the music:

Morning.  
Organ—Voluntary ..... Cath. Psalter  
Venite and Psalm ..... Cath. Psalter  
Benedictus ..... Skeffington  
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck  
Hymns ..... 53, 51, 47  
Organ—Voluntary ..... Cath. Psalter  
Evening.  
Organ—Voluntary ..... Cath. Psalter  
Cantate ..... Woodward  
Deus Misereatur ..... Lyttleton  
Hymns ..... 52, 268, 54  
Organ—Voluntary ..... Cath. Psalter

### ST. BARNABAS.

Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins, 10:30 a. m.; eucharist, 11 a. m.; preacher, the rector. Evening, 7 p. m. The following is the music:  
The Lord Bishop. Offertories all day in aid of Diocesan mission fund. Wednesday, November 23, St. Andrew's Day—Holy eucharist, 8 p. m. evening and intercession for missions, 7:30 p. m.

### CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

At the Church of Our Lord services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., with sermons by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. H. J. Wood. On Friday afternoon the Bishop will hold his Bible class at his residence, and in the evening a short service conducted by the rector in the church. The church will begin at 7:45. Music for today is as follows:

Morning.  
Organ—Andante ..... Haydn  
Venite and Psalm ..... Jackson  
Te Deum ..... XIV Mercer  
Jubilate ..... 64, 73, 80, A. M., 222  
Organ—Postlude ..... T. Dubois  
Evening.  
Organ—Air from 7th Symphony ..... Haydn  
Psalm ..... As set  
Magnificat ..... I Mercer  
Nunc Dimittis ..... I Mercer  
Hymns ..... 68, 73, 22  
Psalm ..... 104  
Organ—Allegro ..... G. Merkel

### CALVARY BAPTIST.

Pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichet, M. A. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by the pastor. Morning subject, "A Healing Shadow"; evening, "Christ's Knowledge of Human Nature." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. U., Monday, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

### VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

The pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Abraham's Offering, or Giving the Last Thing to God"; evening, "Is There a Hell, and What?" Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2:30. The quarterly board will meet in the church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The trustee board will meet on Friday evening, December 2, at the parsonage.

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor of the church, will occupy the pulpit at both services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (D. J.) Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. Morning.

Psalm ..... 97  
Hymns ..... 556, 269, 185  
Anthem—"What a Wonderful World" ..... Hamilton  
Evening.  
Hymns ..... 161, 126, 79, 607  
Anthem—"God Be Merciful" ..... Emerson

### PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Rev. Lillian Nagell Foster will lecture under the auspices of the Psychic Research Society today at 8 p. m., at the K. of P. Hall. Subject—"What all the World's Seeking"—to be followed by messages and delineations.

### FOR THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

While the stomach and bowels are out of order, your system is out of order. Take Anker's Emulsion, especially adapted for the treatment of stomach and bowel troubles. It aids digestion, improves nutrition and acts as a gentle laxative on the bowels, thus creating pure blood and firm flesh.

## TO RENT

With possession on 1st December, the Commodious Rooms lately occupied by Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, on second and third floors of Hamley Block, corner Government and Broughton Streets. Apply to

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## NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Messrs. B. Williams & Co., the Yates street Clothiers and Hatters, were kept busy last week unpacking and working off some hundreds of cases of new Christmas goods which have begun to arrive for the holiday trade. This season B. Williams & Co. will show the largest range of neckwear, silk handkerchiefs, initial handkerchiefs, mufflers, fancy vests, silk umbrellas, valises, suit cases, fine hats and gloves, etc., all suitable for Xmas gifts, ever shown in Victoria. The entire Xmas stock is new and in consequence Messrs. B. Williams & Co., expect a greatly increased Christmas trade. Ties, gloves, fancy vests, umbrellas, etc., make very suitable Xmas presents for gentlemen, and gift buyers are already beginning to make selections.

Haincoats, overcoats and suits for men and boys also make very desirable Xmas gifts and as Messrs. B. W. & Co. are offering their entire stock of clothing at a discount of 20 per cent or one-fifth off for cash, the wisdom of buying at their store is obvious. Make your selections now, therefore, while the stock is fresh and comparatively unbroken, as any goods bought now will be laid aside until Christmas if the purchaser so desires.

The overcoat and raincoat lines shown this season are all particularly good value, and the 20 per cent cash discount will save the \$10.00 coat to \$8.00, the \$12.00 to \$9.60, the \$15.00 coat to \$12.00, the \$18.00 to \$14.40, and the \$20.00 coat to \$16.00.

All boys' suits and overcoats are also being sold at this discount, as are all Redfords and Covert coats.

Quarterly Board.—Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock the quarterly official board of the Victoria West Methodist church will meet for the transaction of general business. The trustee board will meet at the parsonage on Friday evening, December 2nd.

Stationary Engineers.—At the regular meeting of the Victoria Stationary Engineers' Association, held last Thursday evening, in their rooms, Five Sisters' block, a very able paper on return tubular boilers was given by Mr. F. N. Jones, treasurer of the association. This paper, which was greatly appreciated by the members present.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

## THE LATEST SOCIETY FAD TEAPOTS

Have you started to collect fifteen different shapes, sizes and designs? All filled with our High-class Chocolates, making an odd and unique collection. These dainty teapots, with their delicious contents, will prove most acceptable Christmas presents.

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Art Squares; Stone Carvings; Telescope Piano Lamp; Upholstered Parlor Set; Curious and Poles; Linen; B. W. Extension Table; 6 B. W. Chairs; Buffet and Glassware; Lady's Work Basket; Bookcase, with 100 Vols.; What-Not; Clocks; Mirrors; Picture; Dining Set; 2 New Sewing Machines; 2 Bedroom Suits; Spring and Top Mattresses; Slit Bath; Toilet Sets; Carpets; Cabinets; Jardinieres; Bessner Anom Range; Kitchen Utensils; K. Comfortable; Cupboard; Large Tent; Iron Crib and Mattress; lot of Tools; also

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## Prices of Waltham Watches at Stoddart's:

Vanguard Nickel, 23 Ruby, Sapphire and Diamond Jewels	\$31.50
Vanguard Nickel, 21 Ruby Jewels	26.25
Crescent St. Nickel, 21 Ruby Jewels	19.45
Appleton, Tracy & Co., New Model 17 Ruby Jewels	15.75
P. S. Bartlett, 17 Ruby Jewels	10.50
Waltham Watch Co., 7 Jewel, complete in Solid Silver Case	6.00
Ingersoll's Watches, warranted 12 months	1.00
New England Stem-winding Watches, warranted 5 years	2.00

Deposits taken and receipts given for any of these goods up to Christmas or New Year.

We have five thousand Brooches, several thousand Gold Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Gold Chains, etc. Also, Alberts, Solid Silver Ware and Plated, of the latest fashion, all new goods.

## Prices of Elgin Watches at Stoddart's:

Veritas, 23 extra fine Ruby Jewels	\$31.50
Veritas, 21 extra fine Ruby Jewels	26.25
B. W. Raymond, 19 Ruby Jewels, New Model	21.75
25-year Gold-filled Waltham or Elgin Hunting Watches, 15 Ruby Jewels	15.00
25-year Gold-filled Open Face	12.50



# Britannia Mines, Howe Sound, B. C.

History—Geology—Characteristics of Ore Bodies—Development.

BY W. M. BREWER.

Situated within about thirty miles from Vancouver, by water, on the east shore of Howe Sound, is the site on which are being built the concentrating plant and other buildings for the treatment and shipment of ores and concentrates produced at the Britannia mines, which are situated about three and one-half miles by trail in a southeasterly direction from the shore.

The development of these mines is the most important piece of work being carried on today in Western British Columbia. The management of the work is under the direct personal supervision of Mr. George H. Robinson, of Utah, and the capital being invested is practically being drawn from the United States.

These properties have a history, the parallel of which has not been often met with in many of the older mining camps. Although so comparatively close to the city of Vancouver, it was not until the autumn of 1890 that the occurrence of the ore bodies was generally known, but some years previous pieces of peacock copper ore had been picked up by men engaged in trapping in the neighborhood, which, however, excited but little interest, except in the minds of a few prospectors.

During 1898, when the first serious interest was being shown in lode mining on the coast of British Columbia, some trappers staked the "Jane" and "Fairview" mineral claims, which today are included in the group of claims which comprise the Britannia property.

The locators showed some of the samples they took from the outcroppings to Mr. Turner, the fur buyer for Boscowitz & Sons, of Victoria, when they were selling him their season's catch. This gentleman in turn interested Mr. Leo Boscowitz to such an extent that a visit was paid to the prospects, and an option obtained. Later a force of men were put to work on the trail, and do some preliminary prospecting work. An open cut was made on the mountain side on the "Jane" mineral claim, which exposed a body of boronite ore, carrying quite high values in copper. As a result of this work, several mining men visited the locations, but it was not until the late autumn of 1899 that any deal could be made to sell the property. At that time, though, Mr. Howard C. Walters, a well-known mining promoter, who had just previously successfully carried through the negotiations by which the Snowshoe mine, near Libby, Montana, had been sold, had his attention called to the prospects on Howe Sound, and succeeded in securing a bond from Mr. Boscowitz for seven-tenths of the property, that gentleman retaining a three-tenths interest.

Mr. Walters interested several Montana mining men, who together with two or three British Columbia men, organized a syndicate to take over the property and carry on the prospecting work which had previously been commenced.

Each one of the original members of this syndicate subscribed for shares at the rate of \$125 for each share. Each member originally subscribed for ten of these shares. A little later, more money was required, when each member doubled his subscription, which brought the actual paid-up capital of the syndicate to \$25,000. As work progressed and the possibilities of the property were fully realized, it became apparent that instead of its being a proposition of ordinary extent, carrying high-grade medium grade ore, it was a proposition of extraordinary extent, but carrying low-grade ore. The working capital necessary to equip and thoroughly open up a proposition of such extent, was estimated at about half a million dollars, and as the carrying on of the prospecting work alone together with paying Mr. Boscowitz for the property, was costing a considerable amount, it was decided by the members of the syndicate to organize a company to take over the \$25,000, divided into 400 shares each, having a par value of \$62.50, and to open up the mine sufficiently to negotiate a sale to some company possessed of ample capital to properly equip and develop it. The stock of this company was issued to the original members of the syndicate on a basis of one share of old stock, which required 200 shares. Of the other 200 shares of the stock of the new company, some twenty or thirty were sold at par, and the remainder retained in the treasury for future use.

So successful had been Mr. Walters' management, that there was a strong demand for Britannia stock, and within a short time after the new company was organized, the shares could be readily sold for from \$800 to \$1,000 each. During 1900, representatives of nearly all the leading copper companies in England and the United States visited the group of mineral claims and attempted to secure bonds on them. The purchase price named by the directors was \$1,250,000. But although several times it appeared that negotiations would be made, and the property sold, such did not occur until in the winter of 1901-02, when Mr. George H. Robinson, the present manager of the company, carried through a deal for the property, through securing a majority of the issued stock, for which he paid at the rate of \$1,500 per share. Later, this gentleman purchased the three-tenths interest which Mr. Boscowitz had retained, and the entire property came under the control of the company. In order to carry out the three-tenths interest and carry on the work as it has been

done, since Mr. Robinson and his friends secured control, of course, to increase the capital to \$650,000.

The necessary action to accomplish this end, was taken only a few days ago at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, at which it was stated that Mr. Henry Stearn of New York had agreed to underwrite the entire increased capital at par, besides subscribing to a large block of the stock himself.

It is not often, in fact it is very rare, in the history of mining, to find a property that has been handled so successfully and profitably that the original shareholders have been enabled to realize twelve times the amount of their original investment before a ton of ore has ever been shipped, and within two years from the time the investment was first made.

## GEOLOGY.

Owing to the dense forest, the quantity of fallen timber and the abundant growth of sallow and other brush and ferns, it is very difficult indeed to make a thorough geological survey of any of the country adjacent to the coast line.

Howe Sound itself is one of those deep fjord-like indentations or bays which are so common along the mainland coast of British Columbia. Glaciation as well as eruptive action are respon-

sible for the formation of these sheets of inland waters, and Howe Sound is no exception to the rule, the ore bodies, which are of the characteristics possessed by other bays and inlets along the coast.

The mountain ranges reach high altitudes within a comparatively short distance from the shore lines, as an illustration, the work being carried on today at the Britannia mine is at an altitude of about 4,000 feet, while the horizontal distance in a straight line from the shore is less than three miles.

The summits of the mountains in the near vicinity reach an altitude of about 2,000 feet higher than that at which the mine workings are situated, while within thirty or forty miles can be seen enormous glaciers which reach still higher altitudes.

The rock formations in the vicinity of the Britannia mine are apparently all of igneous origin, although the ore bodies occur in a schist country rock, which at first sight might be taken for a metamorphosed aqueous rock; but it is more probable, in the writer's opinion, that it is of igneous origin and that the schistosity has been produced by shearing movements. As no attempt has ever been made to classify this rock by an expert petrologist, and it is evidently very much altered, it has always been known locally as "Britannia" schist. In width the extent of this belt of schists in several places must be fully one mile. While its length has never been explored to any great extent beyond the Britannia mines, towards the southeast, in the opposite direction, the same character of schist has been found across Howe Sound, but to what distance it extends is not known at present.

## PROPOSED METHOD OF MINING.

Mr. Robinson proposes to adopt the "Glory Hole" method of mining the ore body in the Mammoth Bluff. In order

to do this, uprisings will be made from the tunnel, and the workings gradually widened out in every direction, the material stopped being dropped into chutes fitted with gates on the tunnel level.

In mining in the Jane tunnel, it is probable that the same method will be adopted unless it be found that the body of shipping ore cannot be mined safely unless the slopes are timbered up with square sets.

Judging from the appearance of the material in the Mammoth Bluff but little if any timbering will be required, because it is so hard and compact that it will stand well without, but the material through which the Jane tunnel has been run—at least the mineralized schist and the ore body proper—will probably require timbering in order to hold it safely as stoping is carried forward.

As soon as the development of the Mammoth Bluff will permit, long chutes will be used, and it is proposed to put in exceptionally deep holes in order to shoot down as large a tonnage as can be done with safety, and thus minimize the cost of mining.

From the foregoing descriptions of the occurrence of the ore bodies, it will be seen that the Britannia property it would appear at first sight as though quarrying by benches and the use of steam shovels would be the cheapest method of carrying on mining operations. But the climatic conditions along the coast line

When the dimensions of this bluff are taken into consideration, together with the fact that this 200-foot tunnel, which is almost a cross-cut, has been driven through the ore the entire distance, and that its face is still in ore, it must be recognized that this bluff alone will produce an enormous tonnage of ore. While, of course, no actual measurement of "ore in sight" is warranted, with only two sides exposed, yet it would seem probable that there is in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons of what may be termed "probable ore" in this one body, and that amount can be mined before it is necessary to sink one foot.

This though is not the only ore body on the Britannia. A short distance southwesterly from the northwestern limit of the Mammoth Bluff there occurs another, and although its face does not bear the same appearance as that of the Mammoth Bluff, yet it was on this one that the outcroppings were first prospect- ed by an open cut of considerable extent, in which was found a body of high-grade copper ore—chiefly boronite. In order to prospect this occurrence of ore at greater depth, Mr. Boscowitz, who first bought the property from the original locators, started a cross-cut tunnel in the schist country rock, which was laid out to intersect the ore body exposed in the open cut, at a depth of 120 feet. This tunnel had been run but a short distance into the face of the mountain when it was noticed that the schist through which it was being driven

was highly mineralized with iron pyrites. But little attention was paid to this fact at the time, because, in the first place, the operators were eager to cut into the big-grade ore body they had exposed on the surface; and in the second place, because at that time low-grade ore of any description situated over three feet from the water had absolutely no value owing to the high freight and smelter charges. However, from tests and assays since made, it has been determined that, for a width of about 100 feet, all the material through which this tunnel has been driven will pay to mine and concentrate.

When the property was taken over in the winter of 1899-1900, this work, which was designated as the "Jane tunnel," made up the extent of the attempts to develop the property. It was nearly 300 feet in length, and at a point about 200 feet from the portal, a drift had been started along the line of strike of the schist which, although it was run in better grade material than the ordinary mineralized schist, was not run on what might be termed the "ore body proper," as was later determined.

By passing through a short distance from the end of this drift, a well-defined body of ore was exposed that proved to have a width of about 26 feet, and to carry values varying from about 4 per cent. in copper to 12 per cent. per ton, with gold values running from \$1.00 to about \$6.00 per ton.

Apparently this bluff in which the "Jane" tunnel has been run, encloses a separate and distinct ore body from the Mammoth Bluff, and to what distance the ore body extends behind, or southwesterly from the ore body, no attempt has yet been made to determine.

The grade of the ore exposed by the Jane tunnel is considerably higher than that in the Mammoth Bluff, and will stand smelting without being concentrated. The development work done on this ore body though has not yet been sufficient to measure up tonnage of "ore in sight."

Surface prospecting work along the line of strike southwesterly from the Mammoth Bluff, exposed other occurrences of the same character of ore as was exposed by the open cut above the "Jane" tunnel, and recently, at no great distance from the southeastern limit of the Mammoth Bluff, and situated in a northeasterly direction still another bluff of very considerable magnitude, and having nearly all the characteristics of the Mammoth Bluff, has been discovered.

Whether development work will determine that these various bodies of ore are connected with each other, or whether they are disconnected lenses occurring in the zone of schist, is a question that will probably not be solved for some time to come, because the enormous tonnage that can be mined from either one without sinking or drifting from the other, will require a long time, judging from all the data at present to hand, even at the rate of one thousand or two thousand tons per day, before the distance between the two bodies, when concentrating ore is considered at the same time as shipping ore.

While the country to the northwest from the Britannia mines has been considerably prospected, and the occurrences of the same character of ore as easily worked as the Britannia group, yet southwesterly from that group, it would depend very materially on the grade of the ore whether or no they could be worked successfully, because as the distance increases from the beach, the elevation also increases, and consequently the minimum cost at the Britannia for installation of tramway and for transportation would be proportionately increased.

On August 10 last the first stump was removed from the site chosen for the concentrating plant, on the beach where is located the Britannia townsite; but previous to this the right-of-way for the aerial tramway which connects the mines with the concentrating plant had been cleared. A visit recently paid by the writer gave him an opportunity to view this property with those which exist- ing previous to the commencement of operations, under the management of Mr. George H. Robinson. The virgin

forest which had occupied the townsite has been attacked in such a strenuous manner, and buildings for the concentrating plant, company's offices, residences for officials, hotel for the accommodation of travelers, and wharf have been erected with such rapidity that today the picture presented to the vision of the traveler as the beach is approached on the steamer Britannia, which makes daily trips from Vancouver, is that of a growing, progressive town.

In order to describe the plant in course of construction intelligently, and show clearly the connections between each portion, it is necessary to start from the mine itself, situated about 3½ miles from the beach, and follow the construction of the various parts or units which when connected will comprise an aggregation that makes it the largest and best designed plant of its character in British Columbia—and, for that matter, on the Northern Pacific slope.

The ore to be transported to the beach and treated in the concentrating plant, preparatory to being shipped to a smelter for final treatment, will for the present be mined from the "Mammoth Bluff" and the tunnel on the Jane mineral claim, already referred to in the foregoing description of the mines themselves.

Bunkers have been erected at both these locations, from which the ore is carried in cars, having a capacity of 10 tons each, to the storage bunker, having a capacity of 3,000 tons, built at the mine terminal of the aerial tramway.

From the Jane tunnel the ore is carried along an automatic incline tramway, 630 feet long, and from the Mammoth Bluff it is carried along a horizontal tramway about 500 feet long, both of which are built on trestles. These tramways form a connection on the sum-

mit of the mountain, where are located the crusher, storage bunkers and mine terminal of the aerial tramway.

From this point the ore is dumped into a Sturtevant ore crusher, of the roller-jaw pattern, manufactured by the Good Roads Company, of Kennett, Pa. This crusher will take in rocks as large as 15x25 inches and crush to a size convenient to be handled on the traveling sorting belt, to which the ore is delivered from the big crusher. As the material from the crusher passes along the conveyor, or sorting table, any waste is picked out by ore sorters, and the ore is conveyed into the bunker, from which it is discharged into the buckets on the aerial tramway. All of the discharge gates, through which material passes from the chutes in the mine and from the bunkers, are opened and closed automatically by air pressure, instead of with levers by manual labor, which ensures not only greater speed and regularity in loading into cars or bins, but also a minimum of labor on the part of the employees engaged in such work.

The aerial tramway is constructed after the Riblet design, and has a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour. It is built in two sections, the first extending from the mine to near the junction of Jane and Britannia creeks, at about 1,900 feet lower altitude than the terminal at the mine. This section is about one-half mile in length, while the second, extending to the beach, is about two and a half miles in length, with a difference in altitude of about 2,000 feet between the junction of the creeks and the beach.

An ore bunker has been built at this intermediate station, into which the buckets on the first section discharge their contents, and from which the buckets on the second section receive their loads. This bunker has a capacity of 2,000 tons. Each bucket of the tramway has a carrying capacity of 1,100 pounds.

At the beach terminal of the aerial tramway is situated another bunker, having a capacity of about 3,000 tons, into which is deposited the contents of the buckets. The total storage capacity between the mines and the beach is 8,800 tons, which insures continuous operations of the concentrating plant during periods of delay, which might arise from accidents to any portion of the tramway or to the machinery at the mine.

From the bunker at the beach terminal the ore is delivered into three high-speed Blake ore crushers, which take pieces 10x20 inches in size and break them into pieces small enough to pass into the high-speed Gates rolls, A. class, manufactured by Allis, Chalmers & Co., from the rolls the ore is discharged in pieces about ½-inch in diameter.

The finely crushed material discharged from the mills passes through trommels and a Richards sizer, where it is sized delicately and carefully to prepare it for the concentrating tables. This sizer classifies the material into four sizes; from this the pulp is then discharged into sizing tanks, where it is further classified into eight sizes, from a ten-mesh down to slums.

All the material over size that is between Blake ore crushers and the sizer, known as the "Australian," which has been used successfully at the British Broken Hills works in Australia, but has never before been used on this continent. This machine is manufactured by Allis, Chalmers & Co., and its capacity is estimated at 350 tons per day. When this machine is in operation, the work done by it will be watched with great interest by the concentrating specialists, because of the new features introduced, especially that relating to sizing, for the reason that it is claimed that, when using this jig, no slum is lost, and the material which is satisfactory with material of various sizes. No tailings will be discarded from the material which passes through the jig, but all the tailings will be con-

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# THE ARTIST'S FALL

There were odors of turpentine and hot paint upon the air when Nora thrust her curly head into Miss Yarwood's studio.

"Whew!" she cried, "aren't you burnt up? What is it now?"

"It's pin trays—six of them! And I am too warm, but I wanted to dry the color well; there's so little time."

"I wonder you don't die, Miss Alice! You are cooped up here from daylight until dark, and even after dark, now that Christmas orders are coming in, how late did you work last night?"

"Twelve," said Miss Yarwood, half apologetically. "But you don't know how thankful I am that I can do those Dresden designs at night! See here; aren't these dainty? I'm going to fire them tonight," and Miss Yarwood straightened her stiffened figure and led the way to a tall cabinet filled with odd bits of china, from among which she indicated one particular row of tiny cups and saucers.

"Oh, the dainty darlings!" cried the young girl, with positive rapture. "How you do them! I can't even imagine. And will those black dots and scrolls be gold after the firing?"

"Gold as an order for Kitty Birch; not a Christmas present, if you please, but for the wedding of her dearest friend."

"What will you get for them?" Nora asked suddenly, with the liberty of one familiar with the "business" of the studio.

Miss Yarwood hesitated a moment, and a little flame of color shot into the pallor of her cheek as she replied:

"Six dollars."

"Alice?"

"No, no for all of them."

Nora stared blankly, and then fairly shrieked:

"Only six dollars for the whole half dozen? Why, you have worked for days on them, and—what did the plain china cost?"

"That's three apiece for the set. And how much gold have you used on them?"

"Not more than a dollar's worth, if that much," came the faint response.

"Then you'll get two dollars for working two days and nights, putting out your eyes, breaking your devoted back, ruining your health, and—the firing to do. I forgot to count that and the gas. Miss Alice, my dear, you are an idiot! You make me absolutely furious!" and Nora stalked to the other side of the room and flounced angrily into a seat by the low window.

"Listen, dearie," Miss Alice spoke with a little deprecatory gesture. "It's Kitty's very dearest friend, and she did want to give her something charmingly pretty, and yet six dollars was every cent she could afford."

"Why didn't she use up her own strength and nerves and eyesight instead of yours, in her investment? She can manage to wear beautiful clothes and warm furs and several hats a season, while you are going about in a cloak and shawl for five years, and even your best dress frayed at the edges."

"Now, Nora! I'm sure my cloak is still stylish and pretty, and I bound the frayed edges only last week. So the dress looks as good as new. I'm sure I always look nice."

"Niece! You look like an angel!" and impulsive Nora thrust both arms about the little spinster and kissed her hot cheek. "When I get to heaven I shall expect to see all the angels wearing darned-over cashmeres and big gingham aprons that smell of lavender and thyme. Can't you come out just for a minute for a breath of fresh air?"

Miss Yarwood shook her head with a mock-woeful grimace.

"I must get the cream-jug ready for the firing, and all the gold's to put on that vase yet. Tomorrow's Sunday, dear, and I have a long walk then, in the afternoon."

Nora sighed and left the room; but Miss Yarwood smiled as her fine brush trailed delicate lines of gold over the pale blossoms on the ivory-tinted cream-jug.

"Nora doesn't realize how fortunate I am," she said, "I never had so many orders before at Christmas time."

Meanwhile Nora was freeing her mind to Caesar, the huge mastiff, who stretched his great legs as he rose from the floor-mat.

"She's killing herself, Caesar, for a dollar a day. If Christmas came a week later she'd be a dead woman! Come, sir, you need a rum. We'll take the back way to the grocery and get a bag of oranges for that little hot countess. There, now, one, two—run!" It was twilight and the street was still.

"Nobody'll know we are school-marks, Caesar. This is glorious! Go it, I say—Oh! oh, dear!—gracious—I beg your pardon. If it isn't Doctor Grimes!"

"Or what is left of him," that gentleman flustered. "Will you tell me, miss, what you mean by tilting headlong in this fashion at respectable old gentlemen who weigh two hundred?"

"If you please, sir, we were in a bit of a hurry going for oranges for Miss Alice."

"If she needs 'em that badly I think I'll turn back with you to see that you get a good sort. There's a new Florida orange in—thin-skinned and sweet. M—ah, how is Miss Alice today?"

"Cooked, sir."

"What?"

"She's being slowly roasted, I say, in that little oil-studio of hers. I'd like to be her mother, Doctor Grimes, for about a year, till I could teach her some sense!"

"I have found Miss Yarwood a lady of extremely sound sense and good judgment," said Doctor Grimes, with dignity.

"Then you don't know her as well as I do," came the unabashed retort. "You don't know her business methods. She's doing charitable work for people who could buy her—house, lot and all—and who call themselves her patrons! You don't know, perhaps, that she has her breakfast at 6 o'clock in the morning, that she may lose no minute of precious daylight; that she hardly takes time to eat, all day; that she gives her eyes and her strength and her real artistic talent to the graceless people of Birchwood for the meagre sum of a dollar a day."

"You don't mean it?" gasped the doctor.

"Indeed I do! And I want to fight somebody. She's almost ill, this minute; but she will tell me, smiling sweetly, that she must earn her bread and butter, and that she's so thankful she can!"

Doctor Grimes cleared his throat.

"I haven't been long in Birchwood," he said. "I fancied Miss Yarwood did her china painting mainly for amusement."

"Well, that's about all she gets out of it," said the girl, grimly. "But even amusement may be indulged in to excess. Oranges, yes—Florida's a dozen."

"And a couple of pounds of those California grapes," put in the doctor, pointing with his stick to the saw-dusty box over which Miss Alice was seated, were hanging. "Well, well, there ought to be a guardian, I should say. She looks well enough to other people's senses. There's that Osmond family—shiftless things!—I first ran across her there."

"That's where her miff went, because poor Mrs. Osmond's ladies looked cold—blue fat things—and her own have frozen blue ever since. She never will learn any sense."

"Tut! tut! Miss Nora. No, you needn't say I sent the grapes—I shouldn't dare," and the big doctor really looked alarmed. "But I hope she'll eat them."

"If she doesn't her boarder will," and Nora laughed mischievously.

She was still smiling, over thoughts all her own, when she looked into the studio again at tea time. Miss Yarwood had dropped her brush for a moment, and looked knowingly at the rosy, girlish face.

"I saw you, Nora, you rogue—both of you. And, my dear, there's the right sort of man; how different from those light creatures, Billy Smith and Tom. Not that Billy and Tom aren't nice boys in their way, but the doctor is so fine and big and handsome. And I saw him look after you, Nora, dear, as if he would have to turn and follow."

"It's likely enough he wanted to," laughed the girl.

Miss Yarwood looked at her half wistfully.

"Don't take it too lightly, Nora, my big, happy girl. Love don't come to all lives—no such love as his would be. I tell you, he's a real nobleman, Nora."

"Too fat," commented Nora, laconically.

Miss Yarwood looked aghast. Then she said, with a little, quiet dignity:

"He's a large man, not fat. We'll go to supper, Nora."

They had come back from their walk on Sunday afternoon, and if Miss Yarwood's hands were blue with cold, her cheeks were pink enough, and her soft brown eyes held warm lights in their depths.

"Wasn't it delightful?" she said, with

a long-drawn breath as she sank into the chair Nora drew before the blazing coals. "I feel like another person. And how beautiful the fire is! Oh, never forgets to have it warm and crackling at the very minute when I seem to need it most. My dear, do you know I feel such a great surge of thankfulness roll over me that I could go down on my knees and cry and thank the Lord in the same minute. Who am I that these blessings should be heaped upon me?" There was something very like tears gleaming in the brown eyes as she spoke. "A cozy home, my very own, a devoted servant, a friend—and what a friend you have been to me, Nora!"

She paused with a little choke in her voice, and Nora had not the heart to repeat aloud her running commentary:

"A cozy home," earned by her own hard struggles; "a devoted servant"—at exorbitant wages a week; and "a friend," Nora, who twenty dollars for a thirty-dollar room and her board."

"It has always been like this, Nora, since I can first remember." Miss Yarwood had thrown off her coat and was looking ruminatively into the coals.

Nora swung a low chair forward, and poked the fire a trifle viciously.

"I am tempted to tell you something I have never told a living soul," cried Miss Yarwood, with a little start, turning the brown eyes full upon the beloved boarder. Her voice was low, as became the telling of a deep secret, but clear and sweet and alive with feelings.

"It is this, Nora: That I believe myself to be in a special sense one of the elect of Heaven—a charge of Providence—a real ward of the dear Lord! I wonder if it sounds wicked to say so—or conceited? I have never breathed it aloud before, but I have been deeply impressed with it from childhood, and, what is sinful and undervalued as I am, I believe it to be true—true! How could it be otherwise? Other people have had terrible trials and troubles—"

"And so have you!" burst forth the girl, impetuously.

Miss Yarwood turned meditative eyes upon her.

"Oh, yes, of course there have been clouds and rainy days, but God kept his sun shining steadily for me behind them. Always, I have been specially protected and guarded and shielded from harm. Tonight, for very thankfulness, I can't be dumb. Let me tell you, Nora, I had a sweetheart once—"

Nora sat alert.

"I was very young. I hardly knew him, for he was a stranger in our town, but I loved him desperately—I think I really did. He was engaged to be married. My clothes were made—what pleasure I took in them!—and the day set. But just a week before it, an officer came and arrested James. Nora, that handsome young sweetheart of mine was as odd-looking a villain as ever lived! He had robbed his own father, gambled away his money—I can't tell you all the story of his sins! What I want you to see is that the Lord himself was watching over me to keep me from becoming the miserable wife of that wicked man."

Nora sat, a speechless septic, as the sweet voice went on:

"Of course, it hurt for a long time. But after a while I was helped past it. I had all the good things in the world, strange, sweet way it seemed to me that bitter experience helped me to appreciate the really grand, good man I later learned to love."

"And he?" Miss Nora leaned forward as she asked the question, and held her breath.

"He taught me how truly fine and pure a man's life may be, how all-encompassing his love. I honored him so entirely that when he afterward found me had been mistaken in his love for me, I could only admire the consideration, the real nobility of character, that prompted him to frankly tell me so."

"It's like a dream," said Nora, leaning forward as she asked the question, and held her breath.

"He taught me how truly fine and pure a man's life may be, how all-encompassing his love. I honored him so entirely that when he afterward found me had been mistaken in his love for me, I could only admire the consideration, the real nobility of character, that prompted him to frankly tell me so."

The girl by the fireside gave a little gulp and looked away, but if the faintest shadow crossed the face of the older woman, there lurked no trace of bitterness within it.

"I love children, Nora—you know that. And I used to dream day dreams of babies lisping about my own knees, babbling with Robert's fine, white brow, and Robert's clustering curls. But ever since that loss in my life is compensated to me. There isn't a child in this whole neighborhood that doesn't love to come to Auntie Alice's. On all sides, you see, I find love and tenderness. And then this beautiful gift of mine! What I like many a poor soul, I had to eke out a miserable existence with a poorly paid needle, or doing work too heavy for my strength?"

"Oh, you'd do it, and shout praises over your machine or your wash-tub."

Miss Yarwood laughed a little joyous laugh.

"What a tease you are, Nora. One would almost think you didn't believe in my talent or my—my secret!"

"I'll tell you what I believe," said Nora, seriously. "I believe you have the sunniest disposition a woman was ever blessed with."

"Yes, I have that, too!" beamed Miss Yarwood, with the naivete of a child. "There isn't anything a kindly Providence hasn't given me."

Nora looked at the re-bounded best dress, at the thin little figure, the tired but smiling eyes, and forbore to speak.

"I wonder what she'd do with half the blessings most women have!" she thought.

It happened in the most curious way, just three nights later, that big Doctor Grimes, passing the Yarwood cottage, stopped in the shadow of the fir tree to gaze in at the little studio; and at that same instant Miss Yarwood, leaning over her china kiln, more tired than ever, and just a little "shaky" from loss of sleep and appetite, suddenly "gave out" entirely, and fell, tea cups, pin trays and all, against her kiln, and on, in a heap of tinkling porcelain, to the floor. Curiously, too, Doctor Grimes forgot all about his ridiculous shyness of the little woman, vaulted her fence (fir tree, too, he afterward thought, so great had been his hurry) and in half a flying minute reached her side, lifted her out of her pitiful ruins, and sat her bolt upright upon a chair.

She had not fainted—not she. She was only a trifle dazed, and "not very strong," as she explained. She felt there was some examination called for, for there was absolutely no misunderstanding the fact that the big doctor, having sat her upon her chair, had shaken her soundly.

"Not very strong, indeed!" (Another shake.) "Then it came over her suddenly just how pale and thin and pitifully small she looked, this misguided bread-winner, and he looked about wildly until his eye rested upon a pillow across in the little window seat. It strode after it; then he put it gently back of her head."

"I—did I—shake you, you frail little mite of a woman? I might have killed you," the Lord only knows how easily I could do it. And rather than hurt a hair of your head—"

He stopped and looked unsteadily at her, for his eyes were swimming in sudden tears. And Miss Alice felt a strange yearning in her heart toward this man whom she had selected to be dear Nora's lover.

"You didn't—shake me—very hard, I guess," she stammered. "I must have provoked you to it, falling clumsily, like that—"

"It stopped her short."

"What sort of an old party do you think me, anyhow, Miss Alice? Would you believe a thing I told you as solemn truth?"

"Oh, I would!" she cried, looking steadily into the kind, gray eyes.

"The release I believe that I love you from my very heart, and that, old bachelor as I am, I shall always be, unless you let me come as business manager of this firm. As Mrs. Grimes you paint tea-cups for me alone, and I'll promise unbounded admiration and prompt pay. Will you be my wife, Alice, and let the love and care of a lifetime atone for the ugly gruffness I've shown you tonight?"

He was holding both her hands, and, looking earnestly at those broken bits of fine arts, could look straight into the big, brown eyes.

"I thought I had given all my heart to—Robert—but that was long ago, and—"

"And now?"

"And now you—you remind me of him—in being so grand and good, I mean—so much so that I believe, in time—"

"How much time?" cried this impatient Nora, but she knew that she had the first day in the leaky Osmond shanty I've thought of you day and night, and loved you until I've been a perfect old fool! How much time? Can't you love me in five minutes? Now?"

He was leaning suddenly forward by some impulse, leaned suddenly forward and tremulously kissed the gray-sprinkled hair of the doctor. That kiss installed the new business manager.

When Miss Nora came in, five minutes later, two happy people she was sure she had never seen. But it was only to her pillow she confided, and in the dead of night, that not until she saw the big doctor's protecting arm about the little spinster did she take much stock in that "special Providence."



The electric traction commission of the New York Central road, consisting of Fifth Vice-President William J. Wilgus, John F. Deems, Blon J. Arnold, Frank J. Sprague, George Gibbs and Edwin B. Katte, under which the formal test was made, had a party of guests comprising a special train of seven cars, and included a large number of officers of other railroad companies interested in electrical traction.

The American Locomotive Company was represented by T. A. Sague, vice-president, W. Dalton, chief engineer, James McNaughton, general superintendent, and F. J. Cole, mechanical engineer.

YVES GUYOT ON SOCIALISM.

Two Kinds, He Says—One Visionary, the Other Dangerous.

Yves Guyot, ex-minister of public works in the French cabinet, and well known as a writer on political economy, was in New York recently, after a visit to Washington, where he met the president and the secretary of state. He had something to say of the state of Socialism in France.

"All Socialists," he said, "argue that when they have the power everything will go on admirably, but the Socialists fail to show us the harmony necessary to that end. The leaders in the movement are separated by violent hatreds. In 1903 the congress, held at Dresden by the German Socialists, demonstrated their reciprocal antipathies, and the last international congress, held at Amsterdam this year, showed how divided were the French Socialists."

"Even the Socialism of Jaures is divided into two parts. On the one side there is the 'oratorical Socialism,' which gives to the proletarian all the good things of life, but in fact, in which the first shall be last and the last first. On the other side there is practical Socialism—full of seductions for the masses, the daily advantages of the participation of power in a centralized government like that of France. This is a dangerous Socialism."

"We have had our socialistic experiments. Roubaix, a manufacturing center with a population of 120,000, was in 1893 a socialistic municipality. It was carried on several years and then collapsed. They who had directed affairs did not offer any vigorous resistance. They had brought such fantasies into their administration that they were well-deserved that if they continued they would incur the gravest personal responsibilities."

"Municipal ownership is a municipal Socialism. Paris decided to sell gas recently, and that was followed immediately by a diminution of several millions in receipts, but there have been no conclusive experiments of that sort as yet in France."

"In that sort of municipal Socialism many conflicting interests are bound to appear. The Communist interest on the one side of the city and the interests of the administrators would quickly follow. In a community, as in a state, the general good should not be subordinated to private interests."

"An administration ought not to be dominated by its employees, and the greater number of such employees the more preponderating is their influence at elections. They believe then that the public utilities are their own property, and they impose their will on the candidates, becoming thus the masters of those who ought to direct them. That is the fatal consequence of all the varieties of Socialism."

BY-LAW, BY-LAW.

Here's the way she sang to me, By-law, by-law, As she held me on her knee, Long, long ago. Oh, the years between are long And their haunting spectres throng. Yet I hear her olden song: By-law, by-law.

I have wearied on the way— By-law, by-law— And the sunset is by gray. Well, I know I have overdone it. Yet, my mother, through the stress Comes your song, my heart to bless: Comes your song, like a caress— By-law, by-law.

Hold me, mother, as of old— By-law, by-law— Let your song of love unfold Ebb and flow, ebb and flow; Hold me to your loving breast—I am worn and faint would rest— Sing the song of songs the best: By-law, by-law.

—Sunset.

LITTLE MAN.

Oh, how he filled our hearts and home, Our merry little boy of four! Whenever I would come from work He used to hide behind the door, And I can see the dancing eyes, And hear the laughing challenge ring: "Papa, come find your Little Man."

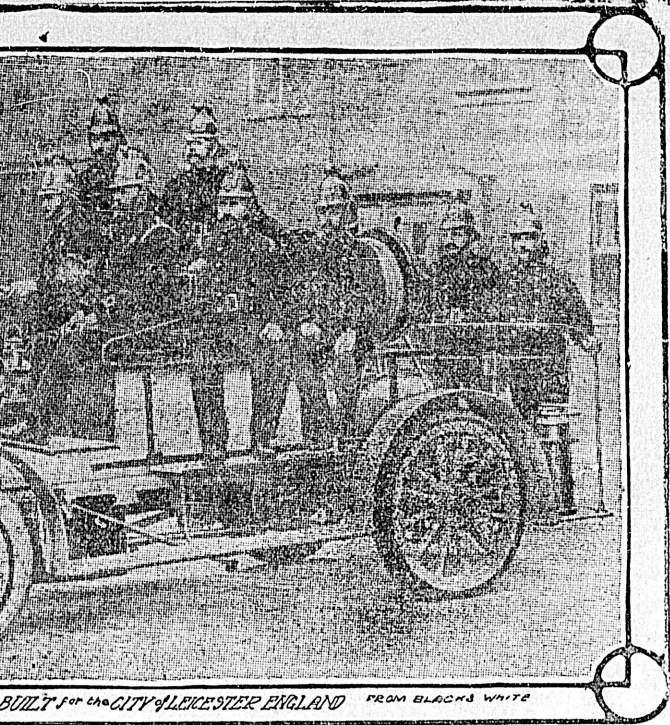
"Papa, come find your Little Man," And I would search till, in surprise, Behind the door I'd find the prize, And hear the sweet, delighted cries Of Papa's Little Man.

But now our hearts and homes are void, His merry laugh we hear no more; Yet in the Festival Hall of Dreams He sits as still—yes, o'er and o'er, Behind the door of things unseen He hides so surely that I can Not find him, yet that voice still calls, "Papa, come find your Little Man."

"Papa, come find your Little Man," And though I unsuccessfully grope, I am not wild or misanthropic, But sometime still I fondly hope To find my Little Man.

—Charles Lincoln Puffer.

J. K. Strange, of Benton Harbor, Mich., recently brought action in the superior court at La Porte, Ind., against the Pere Marquette Railroad Company for \$20,000 damages. Strange went to sleep in the station at Michigan City, and when he was awakened by the coming of the train he walked upon the track in a dazed condition and received injuries which resulted in the amputation of both legs. The railroad company is charged with responsibility for the accident.



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## ELECTRIC ENGINE OF THE FUTURE

A formal and thoroughly satisfactory test of the electrically driven locomotive that is to replace the steam locomotive when the improvements at the Grand Central station are completed was made just outside of Schenectady, N. Y., in the presence of seven carloads of guests of the New York Central railroad and the General Electric Company. At the conclusion of the tests Vice-President Wilgus of the New York Central road said that the locomotive had done even better than the builders thought possible, and that the question of electric traction for high-speed trains was solved for all time.

"There can be no doubt that we can pick up trains at Croton, 24 miles from New York," he said, "and bring them into the Grand Central station on time, and absolutely relieve New York of all the trials and tribulations that travel through the tunnels has forced upon them for years past."

The new locomotive is not handsome, but that is a thing of power and one that seems easily controllable today's tests would seem to prove. It only remains to be seen how long the new locomotive will stand the work in all sorts of adverse conditions, and to learn this the two companies interested will develop the test runs for six months. For this purpose there has been equipped on the main line of the Central road between Schenectady

and Hoffman's six miles of track that will give about four miles of a straight-away run. Various types of third rails and several kinds of third-rail protection have been installed for test. The stretch is well situated to get the adverse benefits of the severest of snowstorms and stormy weather, to which the locomotive, now that it has stood its formal test, is to be subjected.

Divested of technicalities, this huge monster is a double-headed locomotive, standing 14 feet 4 inches high at the central portion, weighing 95 tons gross and 69 tons at the superstructure rests on the drivers. Its total length is 37 feet, with a total wheel base of 27 feet. There are eight driving-wheels and two pony trucks, one at either end of the track base containing the drivers, this making it a twelve-wheel locomotive. The drivers are but 44 inches in diameter, about half the size of the drivers of the ordinary steam locomotive. It has a normal horse power of 2,200, with a maximum of 3,000, and a guaranteed speed when drawing a 500-ton train of 60 miles an hour.

When a reporter for the New York Times was aboard, a speed of between 62 and 63 miles per hour was attained for a short distance, and at another test, with the same train the experts declared that it reached a maximum speed of 72 miles an hour. The builders say that a trifle more than 75 miles has been at-

tained in the past in trial runs with the same train. With a train of nine Pullman cars, containing the guests who witnessed the experiment, the locomotive showed a speed of 65 miles for about a mile over the short stretch of track equipped for the test. The weight of the train was not known.

The locomotive, which is now known as No. 6,000, was not built, it is claimed, exceptionally high speed or make sensational runs. The armature attached to the axles is not wound tightly enough for that sort of thing, only being arranged for a maximum speed of 75 miles. More tightly wound the experts declare they could easily build a machine that would make sensational runs of from 100 to 130 miles, but safety of traction rather than sensational speed has only been aimed at in this structure.

No. 6,000 is not built for suburban traffic over the Central. It is constructed for the purpose of solving the problem of how to get the fast trains and the heavy ones that will come from the Erie West of their regular runs in New York city. The suburban service will be attended to with the sort of motors in use on the Subway and elevated trains. The mission of No. 6,000 is to haul the aristocrats among the trains. One of these locomotives will suffice to haul the ordinary train, such as the Empire State Express or the Twentieth Century Limited, but for the heavier trains, running from five to ten or twelve cars each, two of the locomotives will be coupled together and operated as one.

A series of tests have been made to show how quickly speed may be accelerated. With a 500-ton train an accel-

eration of eight-tenths of a mile a second can be obtained from the initial start, which means that one minute after the start is applied the train can be at the rate of 30 miles an hour. While this seemed almost incredible to the experts at first, it was repeatedly demonstrated at the recent trial, where the tests varied from an acceleration of six-tenths of a mile per second to eight-tenths.

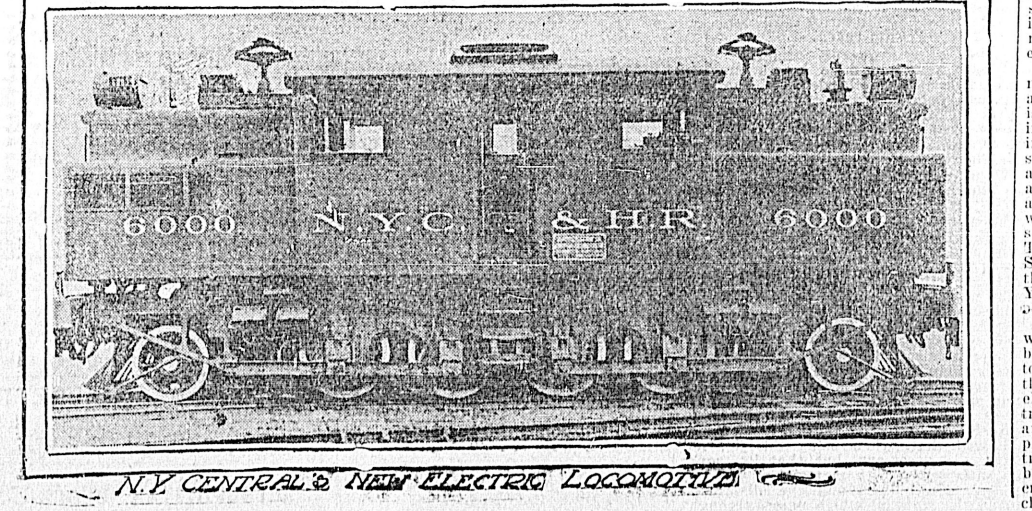
At such a rate of acceleration it will be seen that it would take the locomotive but two or three minutes to reach the highest speed attainable, so that the question of "making time" seemed to be satisfactorily solved, particularly as the rate of "deceleration" is equally rapid—that is, the train is as easily brought to a standstill as it is put to its highest speed, ample proof of which was had at the test made.

To show that their claims were not extravagant, the handlers of the locomotive indulged in some racing, both against the regular mail trains on the road and against the high-powered engine Mohawk, which was specially equipped and put in the best possible condition for the tests. Hauling a five-car train and handicapped as it was with only four miles of track to operate on, the electric locomotive beat the pony locomotive in every trial, and more than held its own against the fast mail drawn by steam locomotives and coming at full speed from Schenectady to the point where the trials were made, while the electric engine had the disadvantage of a "standing start."

The perfect ease of starting and stopping the trains drawn by this giant motor was satisfactorily shown. There was no jerking or jolting, and the accompanying starting of a train drawn by a steam-driven locomotive. The motion at starting was as if some powerful suction was drawing the train into space, a smooth, gliding motion, with scarcely perceptible start. Stoppages, immediately after attaining the highest rate of speed were made with equal ease.

Power for the operation of the locomotive is had from a sub-station built alongside the experimental track, which is a duplicate of the stations to be installed in New York when the new system is installed. The locomotive is fitted with shoes to take power from a third rail, and also with overhead contact appliances so that power may be taken from an overhead rail, as it will have to be when the trains are run over the switches in the yard at New York. These are used at the grade crossings in Schenectady for test purposes, but the conditions such as will exist in New York are reproduced as accurately as possible.

It is expected that the new motors will be put in use in the Fall of 1905. The operation of the new system is to have completed the four-tracking of the railroads to the points where the electric locomotives will take up the trains, the grade crossings eliminated, and the new Grand Central station completed. The number of electric locomotives will be increased to fifty before all the necessary changes for their use are completed.









# The Centenary of Shrapnel

## Its Inventor and His History.

The following timely article is from a Montreal newspaper, and to Victorians is of special interest, because Mr. Ed. Shrapnel, the artist, an esteemed citizen of Victoria, is the eldest surviving grandson of the famous inventor, the late General Shrapnel, R. A., of whom it is not too much to say that his wonderful invention revolutionized warfare. This is the article descriptive of the man and his wonderful invention:

From the accounts of the great land battles in the Far East it is clear that, so far, the results have principally turned upon the efficacy of the victor's artillery fire. Both combatants seem to have suffered heavy losses from their opponent's concentrated batteries, firing shrapnel. The Russians, indeed, are reported as employing no other projectile. This recalls the circumstance that just a hundred years ago, when this weapon, which with every army goes by the name of its English inventor, was introduced into warfare.

Shrapnel has been christened the "centenary" because it is the sole object of it to strike down the enemy by means of the balls which it contains, thus repeating the function of musketry fire at a range far exceeding that of the shell. It is very different from the latter, which is intended to explode, and thus to cause injury upon surrounding objects. The effect of common shell, or the locomotive mine, is twofold. Upon the explosion of its high bursting charge, the fragments of the shell are scattered, both from the flying fragments of the projectile itself and from the damage inflicted to walls, buildings, magazines, etc. But the effect of common shell is very different from that of shrapnel, which is intended to strike the enemy, man and man only is the target, and the bullets rain down over a large area.

Henry Shrapnel, the inventor of this weapon, was born in 1761, and received his first commission in the Royal Artillery on July 9, 1779.

While present at the siege of Gibraltar in 1787, young Shrapnel was much struck by the poor results of the British gun practice. For example, for 2,000 24-pound round shot fired from the Rock, only 26 Spaniards were seen to fall. Therefore an experiment was made, when a Captain Mercer, viz., to fire out of 54-inch guns mortar shells with short fuses, which was carried out with considerable execution.

By one man at least the lesson was taken to become a general, and he realized that the effect of both round shot and case or grape against troops in the field was very trivial except at short ranges. His theory was to increase the range of the projectile by producing a collected fire at long distances. He therefore suggested the manufacture of a shell filled with carbine balls and containing a small quantity of gunpowder, which would explode at a short distance previous to its execution, whereupon the balls would scatter with great force, derived from the momentum of the projectile itself, over a large area, by which means the effect would be equally severe at all distances.

At Gibraltar during the same year Shrapnel exhibited to General O'Hara "a new method of extending the use of grape and case shot to great distances." The small memorandum of Shrapnel's is the first indication of the great idea, the carrying out of which occupied the best years of his life. However, his labors took some time to crystallize, as may be gathered from the fact that it was not until 1802 "A Table of Practice with Lieutenant Shrapnel's New Method of Firing Case Shot" was published at Woolwich as an artillery text-book, in the 5th of May, 1803, the inventor laid the basis of his new projectile in the hands of his countrymen.

# Japan's Military System

Baron Suyematsu has written the following letter for the forthcoming number of the National Service Journal, in which he discusses the system of universal military service which was adopted by Japan after 1871:

It is my pleasure and honor to furnish you with my views on the salient points of the universal service system in Japan, which you may take as those universally agreed upon by all the Japanese, high and low.

1. We have found that system superior to our old system, wherein fighting men formed a distinct class, and made military duties a sort of profession, and that the system of universal service was adopted by Japan after 1871.

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3. We have found that system superior to our old system, wherein fighting men formed a distinct class, and made military duties a sort of profession, and that the system of universal service was adopted by Japan after 1871.

4. The system of universal service tends to make every citizen of the land feel his responsibility to the state more keenly in other words, makes him more loyal and patriotic. This sentiment goes down to the lowest grade, and animates not only the men, but also the women, for the latter also come to share it with the men who are thus inspired.

5. The nation becomes more compact by reason of the recruits coming into contact with men hailing from all parts of the country, and with men of all sorts, belonging to different social grades, professions in life, and through realizing that the great common cause of their mission or duty is above the particular needs of localities or classes.

6. The system does good in regard to physical development, and the more disciplined mind enables a man to be more punctual and regular in his habits and more enduring of hardships than he would otherwise be.

7. Universal service gives to the people at large, as well as to the recruits, a little chance of looking down upon military occupation as an unenviable profession, which is a great thing.

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presence of the King and a great number of general officers, no foreigners being invited to attend the demonstration; and a few weeks later he was sent to the Carron iron works, in Scotland, there to superintend the manufacture of his "spherical case shot," "for immediate issue to the army." Consequently upon the introduction of this project, there was a complete change in the system of fusillade in use. Shrapnel classed his fuses in boxes for different ranges. Therefore, the gunner's task became greatly simplified, for he no longer had to trouble about degrees or minutes or rates of burning.

The first occasion on which shrapnel was employed on active service was at the bombardment of the Batavian settlement of Surinam, April 30, 1804. Major Wilson, who commanded the British artillery, says: "Shrapnel had so excellent an effect as to cause the garrison of Fort Amsterdam to surrender after receiving the second shell. The enemy were so astonished at these shells as not to be able to account how they apparently suffered from musketry fire at a distance as 2,050 yards." Here we may note that, although from the outset army men invariably referred to the new projectile by its inventor's name, it was not until 1805 that this weapon was officially designated "shrapnel," when Mr. Henry Scrope Shrapnel obtained authority from the war office that it should bear his father's name.

Writing of the defeat of 8,000 French troops in October by 4,000 British in the year 1806, Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, a spectator, says: "It was evident the shell of Col. Shrapnel's invention, when burst in flight and short of their objects, as they ought to be, great execution." The gallant admiral asked the admiralty to introduce the shell into the navy, and when they refused he purchased a quantity at his own expense, and by employing the shells covered the landing of the Turkish force at the Dardanelles in February, 1807.

In the Peninsular campaign shrapnel was employed with amazing effect, proving itself to be the greatest artillery discovery of the age, while, had our enemies possessed it, and not we ourselves, the result of many of our battles might have been very different to what it was. After Vimiera, Wellington wrote Shrapnel that his shell had had the best effect in procuring that victory, and Sir William Robe, commanding the artillery, added: "It is admirable to the whole army, and its effects dreadful."

The French troops were often panic-stricken by our shrapnel fire. Prisoners asked, "Mais que diable y avait il dans vos boulets?" for the impression was that the latter were poisoned. Napoleon sent instructions after Vimiera that non-explosive shells were to be picked up and examined. Fortunately his orders were neglected or disobeyed, otherwise the French might have discovered the function and applied it against us. We can easily conceive how masses of grape, such as Napoleon used crushed everything before them, and decided the fate of actions. But what would have been the result had they fired shrapnel? Till the very last the French generals regarded the power of Shrapnel's shell as a phenomenon, inexplicable at the time, but not likely to endure. In 1812 before Salamanca, Marmont was bruised by a spent ball from a shrapnel shell, and demanded of his staff "whether the British shells had not been reported as such." To the answer that the shells were the case, the marshal re-

plied: "How, then, do you account for this musket ball?" After the war Marmont visited England, and while at Woolwich the very man who had laid the gun which fired the shot in question was introduced to him.

Lastly, at Waterloo, according to Sir George Wood, who commanded the brigade of artillery, had it not been for this shell it was very doubtful whether any effort could have recovered La Haye Sainte farm house, "and hence on this simple circumstance hinges entirely the turn of the battle." Shrapnel labored incessantly to bring his invention to perfection, and partially succeeded. But he appears never to have quite overcome the difficulties connected with the transport of loaded shells.

The long peace was attended by the decadence of the projectile. The lack of a proper range at Woolwich prevented the young school of artillery officers from obtaining the practice necessary for acquainting themselves with its proper application. Further, from motives of economy the services of Gen. Shrapnel as inspector of explosives were dispensed with, and, hence, of his superintendence, the shell manufactured in the arsenal became so inferior in quality as to lead to the wholesale condemnation of shrapnel as more injurious to its own side. The inventor was first allowed a royalty of 25 per thousand rounds in the East India Company's service. Subsequently the board of ordnance broke this agreement, and took to supplying the shell, when such was the depreciation of the shot that the Duke was induced to alter his opinion of its value. On this account he declined to recommend the family of the deceased inventor for public favors.

Shrapnel died in 1842, a disappointed man. In 1813 he petitioned that he should be recompensed for the many thousands of pounds of his own money which he had expended on this and other inventions, notably the excavation of the rock galleries at Gibraltar, the brass lightning rods, and the disappearing gun muzzles. All he got was a pension of £1,200 a year, which grant was so miserably interpreted that he would have been better off if it had never been made. William IV. announced his intention of creating him a baronet, but died before giving effect to his resolution.

It is a fact that the action of shrapnel shell was unknown outside England till 1834, when Capt. Borman, of the Bohemian artillery, commenced experiments with the projectile founded upon the inventor's treatises; and the successful issue of his efforts attracted the attention of German artillerymen. At the outbreak of the Crimean war the British army, thanks to the great misrepresentation concerning its utility over a long period of years, decided to renounce its employment; but subsequently the naval guns mounted in the trenches before Sebastopol fired shrapnel with great effect. Moreover, the Russians were unacquainted with it. The revival of shrapnel was due to the Germans, who fired it, equipped with an improved form of fuse, in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866. In the letter, the Prussian smooth-bore guns, firing shrapnel, beat off the Austrian rifled ordnance, which relied on common shell, to the surprise and incredulity of foreign and even British artillerymen. Again, in the war of 1870-71 the German shells, fired from the land by French artillery, which had some defective shrapnel, by the same means, and demanded of his staff "whether the British shells had not been reported as such." To the answer that the shells were the case, the marshal re-

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The long peace was attended by the decadence of the projectile. The lack of a proper range at Woolwich prevented the young school of artillery officers from obtaining the practice necessary for acquainting themselves with its proper application. Further, from motives of economy the services of Gen. Shrapnel as inspector of explosives were dispensed with, and, hence, of his superintendence, the shell manufactured in the arsenal became so inferior in quality as to lead to the wholesale condemnation of shrapnel as more injurious to its own side. The inventor was first allowed a royalty of 25 per thousand rounds in the East India Company's service. Subsequently the board of ordnance broke this agreement, and took to supplying the shell, when such was the depreciation of the shot that the Duke was induced to alter his opinion of its value. On this account he declined to recommend the family of the deceased inventor for public favors.

Shrapnel died in 1842, a disappointed man. In 1813 he petitioned that he should be recompensed for the many thousands of pounds of his own money which he had expended on this and other inventions, notably the excavation of the rock galleries at Gibraltar, the brass lightning rods, and the disappearing gun muzzles. All he got was a pension of £1,200 a year, which grant was so miserably interpreted that he would have been better off if it had never been made. William IV. announced his intention of creating him a baronet, but died before giving effect to his resolution.

It is a fact that the action of shrapnel shell was unknown outside England till 1834, when Capt. Borman, of the Bohemian artillery, commenced experiments with the projectile founded upon the inventor's treatises; and the successful issue of his efforts attracted the attention of German artillerymen. At the outbreak of the Crimean war the British army, thanks to the great misrepresentation concerning its utility over a long period of years, decided to renounce its employment; but subsequently the naval guns mounted in the trenches before Sebastopol fired shrapnel with great effect. Moreover, the Russians were unacquainted with it. The revival of shrapnel was due to the Germans, who fired it, equipped with an improved form of fuse, in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866. In the letter, the Prussian smooth-bore guns, firing shrapnel, beat off the Austrian rifled ordnance, which relied on common shell, to the surprise and incredulity of foreign and even British artillerymen. Again, in the war of 1870-71 the German shells, fired from the land by French artillery, which had some defective shrapnel, by the same means, and demanded of his staff "whether the British shells had not been reported as such." To the answer that the shells were the case, the marshal re-

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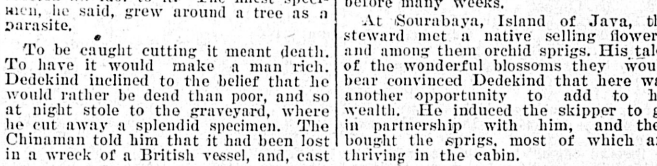
## Lord Brampton's Reminiscences



that in 1892 Whistler gave the picture to a Glasgow dealer for an advance of £400 on the understanding that if a sale

"Yes, Mr. Baxter," says Ryan, that week that you'd think he was signing

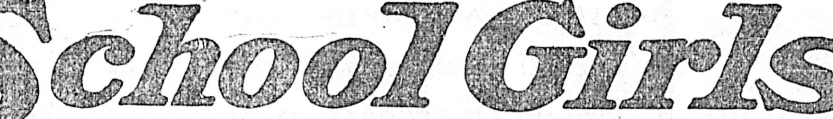
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There has never been an opportunity for profitable investment like that of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph since the early days of the cable and the telephone. You have an opportunity to lay the foundation of a fortune by a small investment in Marconi Wireless and you are not doing justice to yourself or your family by neglecting to investigate the matter. We will be pleased to send you full particulars by mail or to give you the fullest freedom for personal investigation if you will call at any one of our offices. Our booklet "The Financial Aspect of the Marconi Investment," is a thorough review of the situation—send for it.

50 Congress St., Boston



School days are danger days for American girls. Often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality. Sometimes it is never recovered. Perhaps they are over-careful about keeping their feet dry; through carelessness in this respect the monthly mess is usually rendered very severe. Then begin ailments which should be removed at once, will produce constant suffering. Headache, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, a tendency to avoid the society of others, are symptoms which the organs that make her a woman need immediate attention.

has helped many a young girl over this critical period. With it they have gone through their trials with courage and safety. With its proper use the young girl is safe from the peculiar dangers of school years and prepared for healthy womanhood.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much **Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and can again graze seven pounds of flesh in three months. I used to dread it to go to school, and now I can suffer from female weakness."—Miss A. Pratt, Holly, Mich.

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Thousands of such testimonials prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy to be relied upon at this important period in a young girl's life. Look for the bottle with Lydia E. Pinkham's face on it, and accept no other.

**\$5000** **FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.  
**Yidia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.**



# Jos. Howe and Confederation

"R." in Old and New Montreal Gazette

In the chapter on "Howe and Confederation," Mr. Longley gives an account of Mr. Howe's leadership of the anti-confederate agitation. "The greatest of men have their weaknesses, and Howe," says Mr. Longley, "with all his intellectual power, was not devoid of personal vanity nor free from the corroding influence of a towering ambition." In 1890 his colleagues were made aware of his desire for an imperial post, but it was not until 1893 that an opportunity for gratifying it arose. Mr. Howe was appointed fishery commissioner in succession to Mr. Perley, who had died in Newfoundland. In the same year his party underwent a grave reverse—only 13 Liberals being returned in a House of 55, Howe being among the defeated. In 1894 Mr. Johnson, the Conservative leader, was created an equity judge, and Mr. Tupper assumed the control of the party. Soon after the new leader introduced a measure in favor of the union of the Maritime Provinces, at the same time asking the co-operation of the other provinces in a convention that should meet in Charlottetown, P. E. I. Although at that time Howe was no longer a member of the Nova Scotia legislature, it was reasonable to expect that he would be invited to take part in the meeting. Sir Charles Tupper had always maintained that he sent him a letter desiring his presence at Charlottetown, but as no official record of his invitation could be found, an unhappy doubt existed on the subject in the minds of many. For that doubt there is no longer the slightest ground. Mr. Sydney Howe, the late statesman's only surviving son, possesses the original correspondence, which Mr. Longley has done well to publish in full. It is not long, but there is a graciousness about the invitation, in spite of its formality, which could be found, by the geniality of the answer. Mr. Howe's name had been duly submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, "as one of the delegates to the conference" of September 16, 1894, and Mr. Howe's reply, written from H. M. S. Lily, bears the same date. He is "sorry for many reasons to be compelled to decline participation in the conference at Charlottetown." But, the summer being advanced, his "work would be so seriously deranged by the visit to Prince Edward Island that, without permission from the foreign office," he would scarcely be justified in consulting his "own feelings at the expense of the public service." These words sufficiently indicate his attitude of disposition towards the project. There is not a word that suggests or implies antagonism, and the closing sentence is even more significant than what went before it. "I shall be very happy to co-operate in carrying out any measure upon which the conference shall agree."

It will be remembered that, while agreement for the scheme of maritime union proved unattainable, the proposal to consider a larger scheme, put forward by Hon. John A. Macdonald and his associates, was accepted, and delegates from all the provinces (including Newfoundland), having met at Quebec, a scheme was adopted which, with certain modifications, ultimately was sanctioned by the legislatures of the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Finally the British North America Act was passed, and on the 1st of July, 1867, the federal regime began in the four original provinces of the Dominion. But this goal and starting-point was not reached until some momentarily baffling obstructions had been overcome. Newfoundland refused to be won over, and, in spite of occasional agitations, has kept persistently aloof. Prince Edward Island held

But it was not these things that drove the iron into their souls. Word had gone around that the central division of the army had succeeded, had driven the Russians back, and was now on the Russian heights to the south. Could it be that the Kiushu danzi, who had fought and won for the Emperor during the great revolutionary war, should be surprised by the To-hok, their hereditary rivals, who thirty-seven years ago had been in arms against them to maintain the Shogunate? Let death come, but not such humiliation! At midnight the longed-for word went forth. Slowly, stealthily, in scattered ranks, the men of Kokura moved out, determined to uphold the honor of their island. With mist blinding them and rain beating in their faces, they advanced from rock to rock, near to the base of the ridge. There was to be no surprise that night. As the Japanese crept out, the Russians raised themselves, took their exact places on the ridge top and waited. Now the Japanese had reached the foot of the slope, and now began the terrible assault. Suddenly there burst on the ears of the astonished soldiers, not the tearing explosion of a shell, not the deadly "pist" of rifle bullets, but the crash of many boulders pouring down the hill, and on came great stones, jerked forward by the Russians at the top, striking momentum at every yard, splintering them and making them join their advance until at last, with irresistible dash, they tore through the Japanese ranks. As for the man they met on the way. A rifle bullet does not, as a rule, kill, and shell wounds can often be healed, but the doctors afterwards said that few whom the stones struck drew breath long after the velocity, weight and jaggedness of the weapons making men mangled pulp. Even this did not stop the Japanese. Plunging their feet in the muddy slopes, clinging to the wet, slippery mountain bushes, they still advanced. Hundreds were hurled back into the valley below, but thousands came on, and like a flood they swept the hill. None asked or gave quarter in that charge; and the Russians were driven down the opposite slope. Now the Japanese had their innings. Boulder after boulder crashed down upon the descending Russians. Twice the soldiers rallied and retired to re-form the hill; twice were they driven back. But when the dim, misty day broke, and the Japanese checked their muster, they found that nearly four hundred would never answer the roll again.—P. A. McKenzie, in London Daily Mail.

THE RACE BOAT. She comes up into the eye of the wind And buoyantly meets the gale, While the envious whitecaps race behind And leap at her low lee rail. Her bellying canvas is firm and taut, As stiff as though made of steel, And the watchful eyes at her helm see naught But the course and hard-gripped wheel. Her bowsprit dips to the crest of the sea, And with sails like wings outspread, She flies o'er the course like a seagull free To the stakeboat dead ahead. With the lee shrouds curved and weather shrouds strained, Quivering leech of main and stay, With her crew exultant when aught is gained, She sweeps like the wind away. And leaves in her wake on the pathless sea A line of her churning foam. Until rounding the stakeboat saucily She speeds like an arrow home.

STARWHERERS

It was the night of August 26th. High atop of the great ridge of Kwanashin lay many companies of weary Russian soldiers. Grimy gunners had dropped limply beside their worn and mangled weapons of death. Lines of unwashed infantrymen wrapped in grey greatcoats were stretched on the ground around, with heaps of big stones before them on the edge of the ridge. On the hills opposite were the Japanese—the right wing of the First Army—bitterly conscious of failure. The keen territorial rivalry fostered by their military system had made the hours of rest a purgatory for them. They had been up most of the night before, and had fought continuously through the heat and wet of the long day. They had had little to eat, for rice could not be cooked. Limbs were leaden with much exertion.

# Languages and Trade

The German's Method—The World as His Commercial Inheritance.

A thorough schooling in languages tends to deepen the disposition of the young German merchant to regard the whole world as his commercial inheritance. This tendency of commercial education in Germany is emphasized by Dr. Frederic Rose, His Majesty's Consul at Stuttgart, in the latest of his admirable series of reports upon the educational progress which is being made in the German Empire. These booklets are issued by the Foreign Office, and each costs only a few pence. The present report deals specially with commercial education, and Dr. Rose speaks in high terms of the work which has already been accomplished. In the past twelve years the number of commercial schools of all descriptions has increased from 175 with 12,000 pupils to 420 with 48,000 students. The increase in the number and attendance of women's commercial schools is still more marked. In 1892 there existed three schools with 325 pupils, in 1904 70 schools with about 5,000 pupils. Dr. Rose notes what immense importance is attached in Germany to commercial instruction in all its manifold branches, and what remarkable progress has already been made in the foundation, organization, and maintenance of schools for this purpose. Inquiries made in all directions of manufacturers, merchants, dealers, agents, exporters and importers elicited—with few dissentient voices—an almost unanimous expression of opinion in favor of the German system of commercial education, and the provision of thorough, practical and theoretical instruction for all classes of persons engaged in commercial callings. He adds: "The German system of commercial instruction may therefore be regarded as a further cause of that striking development of her trade which has manifested itself during the past thirty years. It is, of course, not the sole cause, as little as the development of her industries can be solely attributed to the system of technical education, but it has been beyond doubt a most important concomitant factor, and will continue to remain so in the future."

With regard to the details of the instruction, it is truly remarkable how all branches of knowledge bearing upon the subject—technical, technological, legal, economic, linguistic, geographical, historical and mathematical—are condensed and focused upon the one central and prevailing purpose of commercial utility. A special notice may also be directed to the great attention devoted to foreign languages, and most especially to English. A large and constantly increasing number of German merchants are able to draw up their own catalogues and circulars in English without extraneous aid; although these are often faulty, sometimes ridiculously so, yet they serve their purpose well, and contribute to the export of German goods to the United Kingdom and her colonies, possessions and protectorates. The young business man of Germany looks upon the whole world as his market. That this tendency will in the future increase instead of diminish is evident, Dr. Rose says, to those who have followed Germany's rapid change from a mainly agricultural to a mainly industrial nation, with the consequent vital necessity of maintaining and increasing her exports. A specially interesting passage in the report deals with the commercial universities (Handelshochschulen), which have been founded within the last six years, and mark a further step in the development of commercial instruction in Germany. Their aim is to afford persons engaged in business and industry on a large scale (Grosskaufleute and Gross-

dustrielle), masters at commercial schools, administration officials, bank officials, consular officials, secretaries of chambers of commerce, and so forth, a deeper and broader measure of instruction in commercial and national economic matters than that provided by the various commercial schools. The special province of the commercial universities lies less in the mere acquisition of commercial technical knowledge and attainments for immediate practical detailed application, than in the attempt to provide a general mental schooling for the higher branches of the commercial profession. They are intended to awaken and develop the mental faculties of a merchant, to enable him to grasp the inner working and meaning of national and international economy, and to understand and judge its causes and results, its temporary and permanent phenomena; as far as commercial officials are concerned they are planned to impart general knowledge and understanding of the economic conditions of commerce and industry with their manifold aims and requirements. This measure of university education (Akademische Bildung) is also intended to raise the social position of the mercantile profession and to increase its political importance and influence in public life.


NUTS. She was gathering nuts on the sun-dried hedge, And her frock was neat and clean, And her lover stood on a grassy ledge, And gazed through the hazel screen. I did not hear what the boy had said, But this was her answer back—"I shall marry a man when I want to wed!" And that was a nut to crack. I guess that her answer made him wild, For the branch he held swung slack, And she said, "Take care—you're a clumsy child!" And that was a nut to crack. Then he caught her hand that was somehow near, And I heard a sizzling smack, And she said, "Go home to your mother, dear!" And that was a nut to crack. Then he went away with a swinging stride, And she turned, though the nuts were ripe— A hisson run, and she gained his side! And I smiled and lit my pipe.

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# The Land of the Londoner

## A Serious Problem.

Mr. R. G. Gale Thomas has a remarkable article in the Sunday Strand for November, in which he attempts to prove that under the best conditions London might be a garden city. From this article, which is illustrated by a series of ingenious diagrams, we extract the following passages:

"To this day the majority of Londoners do not know the names of the owners of the land on which they live. \* \* \* Yet no one of them fails, directly or indirectly, to feel the presence of the landowner on the conditions of his daily life. The absence of public information has prevented Londoners from realizing to low great an extent the most valuable part of the land they live on is the monopoly of a few families. \* \* \*

"But this state of ignorance is on the way to being remedied. A map—originated many years ago by Mr. Lloyd, a member of the London County Council, and since taken up by the staff of the council—showing, so far as is ascertainable, who are the owners of the various lands within the London area, is now nearly completed. It may be safely predicted that when it appears it will startle the average citizen. In the first place the total number of owners of London's land is found to be some 5,800, that is to say, out of every 782 persons in London one only is a landowner, and the remaining 781 are landless. But in the second place, it is found that in these 5,800 each man who owns only the single plot of land—say one-thirtieth of an acre—on which his house is built, is included as of the same numerical importance as the great landowner who owns thousands of acres. \* \* \*

"The rates in London have increased during the past thirty years from £4,000,000 per annum to £10,000,000, or 150 per cent., but no part of this increase has been borne by the owners of the land, the value of which has increased in equal proportion during the same time. The owners of the £22,200,000, representing the value of the buildings of London, pay rates amounting to £9,000,000, whereas the owners of the £18,000,000 representing the separate value of the land, contribute to the state only some £500,000, which is paid for income-tax and land tax. That is to say, on property worth in buildings £1,000,000, £100,000 is paid, while on land worth £1,000,000, the payment is only about £1,000. Hence the persistence of the increasing demand by municipal authorities of the increasing demand for

other public purposes, and the extension of its ready application in the interest of the community is urgently needed. \* \* \* Municipal authorities all over the country own and satisfactorily administer large estates for the benefit of charities. They could equally well own and manage land for the benefit of the community. It should certainly be made possible for them, by purchasing land on their borders, to provide beforehand for the expansion of their population, thus obtaining for the community the 'unearned increment' which the growth would otherwise pour into the pockets of the adjoining landowners. Mr. Hyder, of the Land Nationalization Society, to whose work on land reform the writer is indebted for a number of valuable facts, has stated that the rental value of London, in the twenty years from 1886-86, rose from £22,000,000 to £37,000,000 (or from a capital value of £330,000,000 to £555,000,000). Of this increased rental nearly £9,000,000 is estimated as due to building operations, and the remaining £28,000,000 to the rise in the value of the land alone. At the same rate of increase, London's land rent is now about £10,000,000 more than it was thirty years ago. This sum capitalizes at £250,000,000, the unearned increment which the growth of London has added to the value of the landowners' property in thirty years, and had it been possible for the community to purchase the land thirty years ago at its ordinary market price, this profit, created wholly by the community, would have been theirs. A practical suggestion has been made that the landowners should be asked to assess themselves for taxation purposes, and the public authority should have the option of purchase at the price named. If the assessment be too high, the taxes will be too high. If too low, the public authority will be asked to purchase the land at a price named by itself. The price of the land in our cities is still ever increasing, and the drain upon the people's resources continues. Certain it is that ere long the community will have to deal with the question of nationalization. The land is the source of our wealth, and it may well be that the remedy will have to be sought in the direction indicated long since by Adam Smith in the 'Wealth of Nations,' where he said: 'The land is the source of all wealth in the nature of things, there is a natural monopoly, that monopoly ought to be in the hands of the state.'

would never have happened, you know, if we'd only do a little judicious loafing on some piazza, as the years were slipping away.

A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT.

Boston Herald.

Cut two slips of paper long enough for each to encircle the outside of a bottle, leaving an uncovered space between the slips. Fasten them in place by a thread, and then wrap a piece of twine around the uncovered glass between the strips. The one end of the twine to a nail or some convenient hook. Hold the other one with one hand, and with the other move the bottle quickly backward and forward. This is done in order that the twine may run upon the exposed glass between the paper bands. This action will shortly cause the surface of the glass to heat. After it is well heated drop some cold water on it. Now, by a sharp snap, you may break the bottle in half so evenly that there will not be one jagged piece in the entire circle of the break.

But of what use is this bit of apparently superfluous knowledge? Well, suppose, for instance, the glass stopper in your cologne bottle (if you are a girl) got stuck and refused to budge. All you have to do to dislodge the stopper is to wind a heavy cord around the neck, get some one to pull one end fast to the hold of the other end yourself, and work the neck mildly to and fro in the string, just as you did in the first experiment. This continued friction will cause the neck of the bottle to become so hot that the stopper will expand, and the glass stopper will be loosened enough to allow it to be pulled out without further trouble.

Nothing since the war in the Far East began has more surprised the Russians—and indeed all the nations—than the manner in which Japan continues to pour trained troops into Manchuria. The supply seems inexhaustible, and although the Russians have occasionally comforted themselves with reports that the new troops of the enemy consist of boys and middle-aged men, it is invariably found that the quality of the reinforcements is as good as that of the troops who comprised the first armies sent to the front.

A good deal of light is thrown on this seeming mystery by a letter from an English official who lived for some years in Japan, which has recently been printed in London. After referring to the Japanese which he called 'the best of military organization,' he goes on to say that the Japanese gave him an opportunity of seeing, in an official capacity, how thoroughly these principles were instilled into the youth of the Japanese nation. The officer says: 'While attending the military manoeuvres of two divisions of the Japanese army, the most important thing I had held since their war with China, a very striking element came under my notice. It was the attendance of numerous boys' schools and colleges, public and private, many from a great distance. Official arrangements had been made for the conveyance of these boys and youths, of ages varying from 10 to 17, to the scene of the manoeuvres, and placing them in positions from which they could, from day to day, view the manoeuvres of the troops with the best advantage. Officers were, in many cases, specially appointed to explain the general idea, and the object of the manoeuvres, and the intelligent interest thus aroused was very noticeable. 'On several occasions I was surprised on riding out to the field at an early hour, long before that named for the opening of hostilities, to find the boys already on the ground, with their overcoats banded, as keen and eager as possible, and on enquiry was told that they had voluntarily bivouacked on the previous night, in order to be on the spot and miss nothing. They had all been drilled, and understood ordinary military terms—in fact, had received sufficient military instruction to enable them to follow what came to their notice intelligently. 'They were all armed, the juniors with dummy wooden rifles sufficient to teach the manual, and the seniors with rifles of a previous army pattern, with which they had been through a short annual musketry course. 'The advantages of this systematic encouraging of youthful military ardor and the fostering of the martial spirit of the nation from the fountain head, are obviously enormous, and this was fully realized by the senior Japanese military officers I conversed with on the subject. 'As practical evidence of what a public and martial spirit would produce, Marshal Yamazata, who was commanding at the manoeuvres, informed me at their conclusion that, although the farmers and laborers in the manœuvres area had been invited to send in claims for incidental damages, in not a single case had such claim been preferred.'

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THE UNIVERSITY AT INNSBRUCK

at Abazia in April last of Signor Titi, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Goluchewsky, the Austrian Chancellor. However, Austria's denial of the request of her Italian subjects for a national university at Trieste led up to the troubles at Innsbruck which have endangered good relations between the two governments. Behind all other explanations of the Innsbruck affair there is the racial hatred between Italians and Austro-Germans in Italian provinces subject to Austria, the latter clearly having victory for five centuries to Germanize the provinces. Austria's refusal to establish an Italian faculty in the University of Trieste has been attributed to the fear that it would result in the university becoming the centre of an anti-Austrian propaganda, but recently it was decided to institute an Italian faculty at the Innsbruck University. This went into effect on November 3rd, when the rioting began. The disturbances, it is stated, were provoked by aggressions on the part of the Germans. The cabinets of Vienna and Rome are doing what they can to smooth over the difficulty.

predecessor, who, it is alleged, winked at the propaganda for the union with Italy of the Italian provinces there, still subject to Austria. Signor Giolitti changed all this and Austria she had nothing to fear from Italy. This was publicly emphasized by the meeting

# PLEADS FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

Worthy Overseer T. C. Atkinson, dean of the West Virginia Agricultural College, in his annual address made a plea for international peace, says the Portland Oregonian.

The yoking of the science of war and the science of agriculture in the agricultural colleges of the United States. His address follows:

Worthy Master and Fellow-Members of the Grange:

The lexicon as well as the rules of our order makes it the master to govern and direct, while it is the province of the overseer to superintend or supervise. Hence I deem it appropriate that, as overseer, I should address you on the time of the National Grange with my views upon any of the great economic problems which fall more properly within the jurisdiction of the master.

With a full determination to be brief, I put aside considerable temptation to enter upon a free discussion of several economic and sociological questions, and will endeavor upon your time and patience only while I briefly call attention to the onerous burden which the world lies prostrate and seemingly helpless to throw off its crushing, blasting, brutalizing influence.

The ambitious policies of two nations have caused thousands of human beings have been sacrificed. More powerful than all the arguments of peace congresses, this frightful war is creating sentiment of peace. Their hearts hardened by ambition, their ears stopped by selfish jealousy, the nations of the world have been indifferent to appeals of humanity and common sense. It may be that sheer horror will accomplish what reason has failed to do.

The war between Russia and Japan is giving a picture of war as seen in General Sherman's characterization, and the whole world now realizes the butchery of modern warfare. Already tens of thousands of human beings have been slain, tens of thousands have been maimed by wounds or stricken by disease, and the Titanic struggle goes on. It has become simply and solely a test of brute strength and savagery. No one but a spark of humanity can read the stories without revulsion.

At the last session of the general conference of the M. E. Church, a committee on international and industrial peace was organized. Its history is the record of human slaughter. Ambition, greed and despotic power of the ruler have armed nation against nation in exterminating war. It has been the business of one-third of the human race to annihilize and kill the other two-thirds. The making of deadly engines of war has absorbed the time and talents of some of the ablest of men. In all the leading nations of the world great standing armies are maintained, and the people are taxed to support them. It is estimated that one-eighth of the human race have been killed in war, and that it has left an ever eighth maimed and mangled wrecks of humanity. Widows and orphans have been left desolate and unprotected. Hosts of physical and moral cripples have been scattered over the land. Pension lists have grown to enormous proportions under the tap of the drum and the clang of the sword. These physical wrecks are only half the story. War demoralizes a country and turns upon half the nations streams of impurity, intemperance, gambling, ruffianism and all other vices generated in its cruel sweep. How true is this horrible picture!

Agriculture is an occupation of peace, and thrives only under peaceful conditions. The Grange stands for peace, equity and justice, and has always advocated arbitration as the best means of settling industrial and international disputes. The true spirit of the Grange can but depreciate any and everything that tends to develop the war spirit in our own country.

I fully agree with the sentiment of Wayne McVeagh expressed before the Boston Peace Conference: "For a hundred and twenty years the republic prospered beyond any poet's dream. It was then a world's power, in a large measure because it represented to all nations the strength and glory of liberty and peace. 'Surely even the most militant person cannot doubt that our present army and navy are more than ample for our defence, as no country in the world is in the least danger of provoking a war with us. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to ask that the preparations for wars which have been made, except by our own fault, should be ended, and that we should devote ourselves again to our true mission, that of commencing by our example free institutions to other nations; and if we have any surplus treasure, let us expend it in lightening the expenses and the burdens of those days that are given to toil, and into whose lives enters far too little of brightness and joy.'

Alas! How far have we wandered from the idea here expressed. No observer can doubt that the sport of militarism is greatly on the increase in our own country, and between the growth of colossal fortunes

strength of the army and the population remains the same as a generation ago. In view of the fact that the army made by France to come up to the level of the army conditions in Germany, attention must be given as to how far the French people are able to desire to maintain their present level of the 1870-71. The strength of the French army amounted in the last year, inclusive of 20,700 officers, to 538,000 men. The strength of the German army, inclusive of 24,451 officers, was 806,000 men, so that Germany had an advance of 8,000 men in its army forces. This excess would be converted into a deficit if the armed forces of the marine department were to be counted, since France has a larger number of ships in the number of its warships, and therefore also in the number of men in the crews.

If the French army is considered absolutely equal to the German as regards general idea, and the object of the manoeuvres, and the intelligent interest thus aroused was very noticeable. 'On several occasions I was surprised on riding out to the field at an early hour, long before that named for the opening of hostilities, to find the boys already on the ground, with their overcoats banded, as keen and eager as possible, and on enquiry was told that they had voluntarily bivouacked on the previous night, in order to be on the spot and miss nothing. They had all been drilled, and understood ordinary military terms—in fact, had received sufficient military instruction to enable them to follow what came to their notice intelligently. 'They were all armed, the juniors with dummy wooden rifles sufficient to teach the manual, and the seniors with rifles of a previous army pattern, with which they had been through a short annual musketry course. 'The advantages of this systematic encouraging of youthful military ardor and the fostering of the martial spirit of the nation from the fountain head, are obviously enormous, and this was fully realized by the senior Japanese military officers I conversed with on the subject. 'As practical evidence of what a public and martial spirit would produce, Marshal Yamazata, who was commanding at the manoeuvres, informed me at their conclusion that, although the farmers and laborers in the manœuvres area had been invited to send in claims for incidental damages, in not a single case had such claim been preferred.'

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lower rounds of our industrial ladder with the attitude toward useful work and the skill and taste that will permit them to rise to greater heights.

If the good of the individual pupil and the good of the community be given the first place in an educational policy, rather than the vindication of some special political theory, it might be in order to consider whether pupils should not be given from the first day of their admission to school the option of a practical, as distinguished from a literary, course of education.

A youth educated to earn an honest living as a farm laborer, carpenter, blacksmith, coining, sewing, etc., is certainly in a better position than one without these accomplishments, even though the latter figures in the census report as a "literate." The fact is that there are worse things than so-called

"illiteracy," one of them being want of training for an honest calling. If the good of the individual pupil and the good of the community be given the first place in an educational policy, rather than the vindication of some special political theory, it might be in order to consider whether pupils should not be given from the first day of their admission to school the option of a practical, as distinguished from a literary, course of education.

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lower rounds of our industrial ladder with the attitude toward useful work and the skill and taste that will permit them to rise to greater heights.

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These Celebrated Grain Grinders are used by thousands of farmers and others in Canada for grinding grain for feeding purposes, and in grist mills in place of burr stones. They have BALL-BEARING PLATES, which is a wonderful improvement. The plates ARE FLEXIBLE, and thus true and even running is ensured. They can be run with any kind of power. They are handy, steady as a clock, and do first-class work.

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VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 53

TAKING EFFECT WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound	Sat., Sun. and Wed.	Southbound
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave	Arrive.	Arrive.
Victoria	9:00	12:00	Victoria	3:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawnigan Lake	4:20
Duncan	11:30	11:50	Duncan	5:30
Ladysmith	11:57	12:10	Ladysmith	5:52
Nanaimo	12:40	1:20	Nanaimo	6:42
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00A. Wellington		6:55

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single £2.40, Return £3.00.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, Single \$5.20, Return \$6.05.

Excursion rates on effect to all points going Saturday and Sunday, return being not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY

Traffic Manager

## NOTICE

### Tenders

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Deben-tures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 28th day of November, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Local Improvement debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to \$12,497.20, issued under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914. Of the said debentures \$7,303.60 are issued upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, and \$5,193.60 upon the credit of the whole municipality.
2. Debentures amounting to \$12,528.37, issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-law," dated the 10th day of June, 1904, maturing the 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.
3. Debentures amounting to \$10,762.54, dated the 15th day of September, 1904, maturing 15th day of September, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

The denomination of the debentures (with the exception of reamortizers) is \$500.00, and they bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser must have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures, for the period between the date of issue of each set of debentures, as above mentioned, and the date of receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., October 18th, 1904.

## Farm for Sale

### LAKE DISTRICT

72.47 acres, 16 or 17 acres cleared, 2 1/2 acres in Orchard; Barn, Stable, Chicken Houses, etc.

A Bargain at

# \$1500.00

Swinerton & Oddy

102 Gov't St.

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AT THE

# Colonist Office

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. The entire stock of new Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Hoists, Winches, Garden Rollers, Steam Barrows, etc. etc. FOR SALE at low prices. It will pay you big to buy now from ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor, 100 MARINE ROAD, OBERKILN, ST. VICTORIA, B.C.

## HAMS & BACON

HOME MANUFACTURE.

### Superior Kettle Rendered Lard

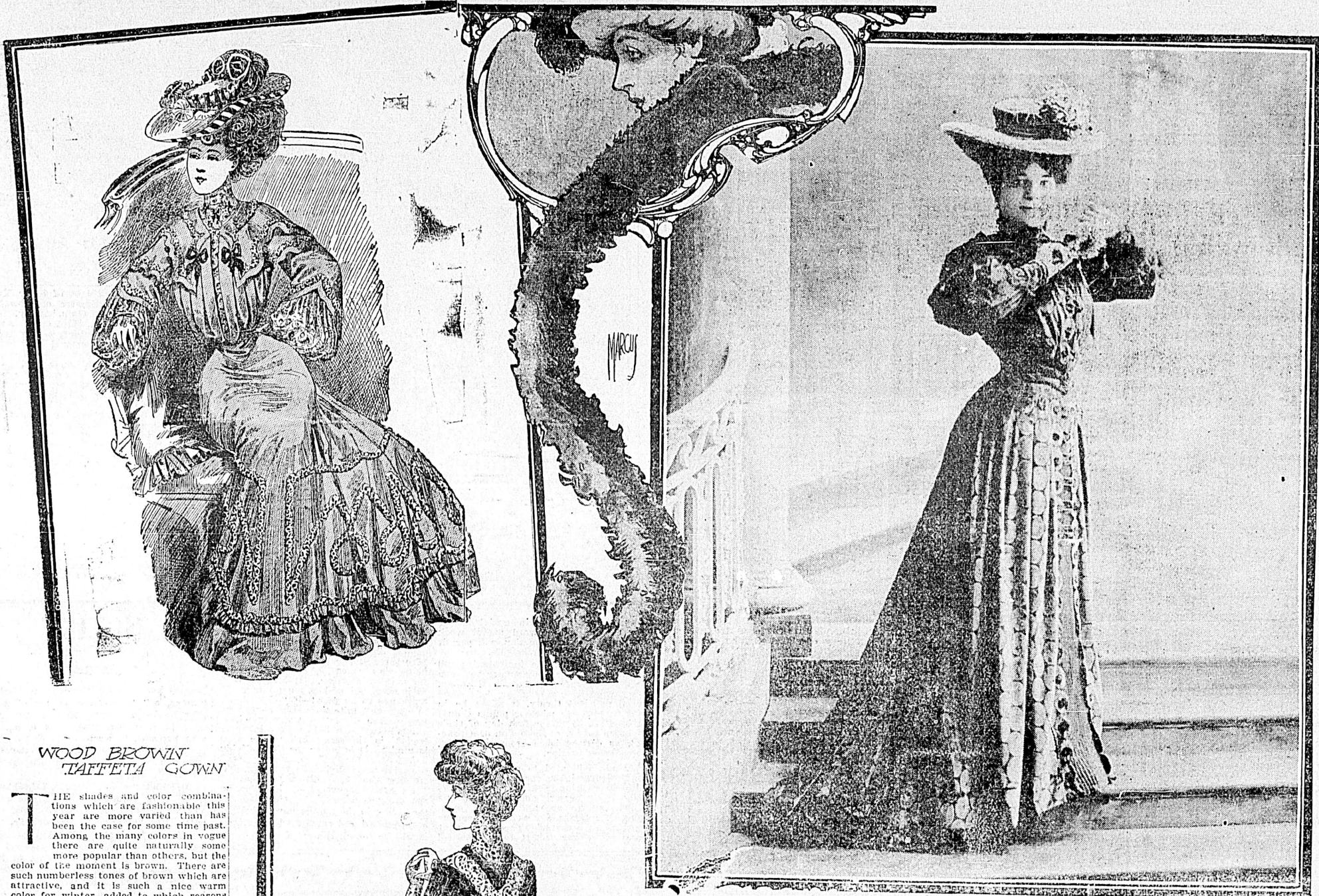
A Limited Number of Choice Turkeys yet on hand at Reduced Rates.

# B. C. Market Co., Ltd.



# BROWN IN VARYING SHADES AND FABRICS

THE NEW TINTS, MUSTARD, CAOUTCHOUC, TERRA-COTTA, WOOD-COLORS IN VELVET CLOTH, TAFFETA AND CHIFFON



WOOD BROWN TAFFETA GOWN

THE shades and color combinations which are fashionable this year are more varied than has been the case for some time past. Among the many colors in vogue there are quite naturally some more popular than others, but the color of the moment is brown. There are such numberless tones of brown which are attractive, and it is such a nice warm color for winter, added to which reasons for its popularity is the all important fact that it is a very generally becoming shade. Even with the drawback of the color's popularity resulting in its being turned out in all styles of garments, still there is always scope for individual taste, and when such a color is fashionable it is always best to reveal it at will for the time is sure to come when for months at a time one must not be seen in a brown costume. When a color has had a tremendous rush of popularity a time is bound to follow when it will be as dead as the shepherd's plaid is to-day, after its unwonted popularity of last spring.

## Great Variety in Browns.

As always happens when a color rises suddenly into popularity, numberless new shades of it are brought to light and the old shades are christened anew, so that it is quite a piece of work to discover exactly what one wants and to be able to make the man behind the counter understand also what particular color is desired. Tobacco brown, golden brown, moleskin, mustard brown, all are totally unlike, and cannot even be separated by the one time useful phrasing dark or light of the same color. There is a sort of mahogany shade, with a reddish tinge, that is apt to be becoming, while for a more elaborate style of dress there is a burnt orange shade that is very effective. For a severe tailor suit dark walnut brown is decidedly serviceable, while if the wearer can boast of chestnut eyes and hair the cloth should be, by all means, as nearly as possible of the same shade.

Walking costumes, reception dresses, house gowns, tea gowns, all are made up in different shades of tan and brown. Orange has not met with the popularity expected earlier in the year, and orange colored trimming is not very smart save when most cleverly handled. An evening dress of orange velvet which is displayed this year is very beautiful, made princess and rather simply, but there may be garments in the trousseau if one would at-



BROWN VELVET GOWN WITH LACE AND TAFFETA



MUSTARD BROWN CLOTH COSTUME

TWO TONED BROWN VELVET COSTUME PHOTO BY REUTLINGER

## tempt such conspicuous and such striking colors.

The majority of walking costumes are made with severe long coat and short plaited skirt, but velvets and all really elaborate reception or street gowns have the short jacket. A pretty model for a semi-elaborate street dress of golden brown broadcloth is made with the jacket coming a trifle below the hips, the points rounded from the shoulder in front and decidedly pointed in the back. The coat is tight at the back and is elaborately trimmed with brown silk braid, while the front is slightly bloused over the belt and also braid.

At the present is a serious collar of very light brown, also finished with a few strands of braid, while the sleeves are loose and fall above a deep cuff of braid velvet. For this costume the skirt was short, with panel effect of inserted plaiting down the center and a back while from the bottom at intervals were added clusters of box pleats, pressed down, but left open, so as to give the fashionable fullness about the feet. With this is worn a brown blouse. Where the blouse is caught up to the left side in the cyclone shape is a cluster of green leaves and shaded brown roses.

It is in chiffon velvet and velvet that the different browns are most conspicuous. There is a certain delicate difference about chiffon that is not to be had in any other texture, and when with this is combined the delicate sheen of velvet, chiffon velvet is well named. House dresses are more of them made up in chiffon velvet, and especially pretty they are, but the material is peculiarly well adapted to a reception costume and at present bids fair to outdo velvet for those gowns.

## displayed to the greatest possible advantage in the names given to the various shades of brown.

Cauchou modéré and a titles convey little to the uninitiated ear or eye, which greet, however, the colors with a sense of familiarity under such titles as brownish terra cotta, moleskin shades and wood colors. The latter are not in the first rank of popularity, for the warmer, brighter and yellower shades are the favorites for the time being. It is said in the late winter and early spring costumes the wood tones will be the smarter, so let no woman delude herself with the pleasing thought that her new winter costume can be worn after this season without being materially changed.

## New Weaves of Velvet.

In the new weaves of velvet a curious, bright shade of muskrat is thought very smart, and is made up in most elaborate designs, with rows of puffing and shirring. There is necessary on most of these gowns the relief of some contrasting color, and oddly enough an odd shade of orange is most popular. This is introduced in the waistcoat or in the yoke and cuffs, or girdle. When it is used in the yoke there is a touch of yellowish or ferny lace in the belt and the woman who wears it is too harsh a contrast. A coral pink and either a light or bright blue also looks well with this brown; but when such marked colors are combined they must be most carefully chosen, as it is so easy to cross the line between what is smartly effective and glaringly conspicuous.

Dressing in one color throughout, but in different shades of the color, is always smart, and brown affords a capital opportunity to carry this out to the fullest. The report and accounts presented to the meeting he received and adopted.

out. A dark brown cloth or velvet costume, with waistcoat of either a lighter shade or a light yellow, is braided in the darkest of the novel brown (the cloth gown trimmed with bands of moleskin still prevails). The coat, with white cloth waist, edged with a braided design in pale blue or blue, has revers of a dark velvet, while the hat to wear with the costume is of white astrakhan with brim faced with moleskin and caught up at one side with a rosette of pale blue satin and on the other with a cluster of pink moss rosebuds.

Green velvet and green cloth are also fashionable to contrast with brown, and in waistcoats are braided with black and white or silver and gold braid. The bands of Persian embroidery and the Russian gold and silver ribbons are utilized in belts and girdles or in waistcoats. Too much gold or silver trimming, however, makes the gown look tawdry, and, like the vivid colors, requires most careful treatment to secure the desired smart effect without being conspicuous.

## Season of Brown Furs.

This is a season where brown furs are extremely fashionable. Sable is in the lead, but mink and the many sable dyed fox skins are effective and add greatly to the beauty and finished appearance of many a costume. A gown of brown velvet trimmed with bands of sable and with heavy fur lace let in to the velvet, as is now so cleverly done, makes a most queenly garment, and one that should be becoming to any woman.

Both with cloth and velvet, and in the term velvet is included velveteen, corduroy and chiffon velvet costumes, the whole make no end of difference in the whole appearance. Last year's fad of combining ermine and moleskin still prevails, but to a most limited extent, and the needed contrast of white near the face is now more often secured by the lace to collar and waist. Saiskin is not for the great majority, but this season there are several furs that resemble it closely as cleverly have they been dyed. Most attractive and smart are the short jackets and the medium length coats, while the bands of these furs trim most charmingly, cloth or velvet and a touch of the same fur is an added attraction.

Braided brown cloth costumes in brown of different shades, or in black, have a touch of green, blue, pink or yellow, as has already been referred to, and an infinite variety of design both in the model chosen and the pattern of the braiding. A flounced skirt and a jacket with wide capes furnish the best opportunity for the putting to be displayed, and these gowns are of necessity so expensive there is not the same danger of their being too popular as exists when the design is much simpler and more possible to copy in less expensive materials.

The figured velvets and velveteens seem to be most effective in brown this season and most charmingly are the shadings and colors blended. Both in the bright tone and in the more subdued ones, the wood colors and of direct patterns and designs. These gowns require little or no trimming for as in all figured materials the effect is so different from the plain surfaced fabrics. One attractive fashion shown the one or two bands of plain velvet or fancy braid around the hem, this being the only trimming excepting the contrasting color in waistcoat, girdle, collar and cuffs. Often such a gown is made entirely in the one color with merely the softening of a lighter shade instead of the contrast.

## Yellow Lace at Throat and Wrists.

Yellowish lace, the tint of the old lace, combines so exquisitely with brown that it is not surprising fashion has decreed lace around the throat and wrists. Undersleeves of real lace showing under the puffed velvet or cloth sleeves are most becoming, as is the bow or jabot on the front of the waist. White lace is, however, preferred by some women, and a sable cape made up with white net cream lace trimmings is a most beautiful and effective garment. As a rule, though, it is a much wiser plan to keep to the fern or yellowish tints with the brown, for the effect is far more becoming and much more

## Brown taffeta gown would seem at first sight to be far more suitable for summer than winter wear, but this season's silk reception gowns are considerably very smart and certainly are most attractive in appearance.

The trimmings of ruchings, shirrings and flounces are most effective in taffeta, and the ribbon velvet of exactly the same shade is a favorite trimming. The velvet coat to wear with such a gown is long, but the gown is quite complete without the coat, which is, in fact, merely a sort of wrap. The skirts are all worn in the full, and the waists are shirred down the front, but with plenty of fullness drawn into the shirring, or with square or round bolero trimmed with ruchings or shirrings to match the skirt. A lace waist can be worn under this bolero jacket, but the jacket with many the yoke and undersleeve of the lace showing is much smarter. The bright brown shades are the most popular in taffeta, but the same models are used in chiffon velvet gowns and then the wood brown shades are rather newer.

In deciding on the shade it is best to choose the most becoming, however, as an unbecoming shade of brown is as trying a color as a woman can ever wear.

## NEW DRIVING GLOVE.

Among the latest introductions in handwear is a driving glove that is at once serviceable and slightly. It has long been the wish of horsemen to have some improvement made in conventional gloves. The average new pair is so horseless as to preclude easy movement in handling reins, and naturally backnumbered gloves are eschewed as liable to disfigurement. A novelty about referred to has aptures for knuckles, allowing only of free finger motion, but of uninterrupted air circulation.

# REPORT ON THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY

The British Columbia Review (London) in its issue of November 5th, has the following respecting a meeting of the shareholders of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, Ltd.:  
The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, Limited, was held on Monday, October 24, at Winchester House, London, E. C., Mr. Charles Colin Macrae (chairman of the company) presiding.  
The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he must be remembered that at the annual meeting of this company they were listening to a report of the proceedings of a year which was really prior to the year in which the meeting was held. They were, in fact, about a year behind time, and the reason was that they were in effect a securities company holding the securities of the local companies which operated the traffic. There being no local companies, the companies, situated in different countries, it was difficult at the expiration of each of their years to get together the accounts of each company. It therefore took longer than was usual in the case of companies to get the report ready.  
The year 1903 was in one respect quite an exceptional one. It was the season of lowest water experienced in the River Yukon, and the worst season for river navigation experienced up to that time, though he might anticipate matters and tell them that the year 1904 had, unfortunately, been little better in that respect. Notwithstanding that, he was surprised on examining the accounts of the various companies at the result that had been achieved. In 1901 the gross income was £214,800, in 1902 £126,500, and in 1903 £123,300. The expenses in 1901 were £77,800, in the next year £66,000, and in 1903 £64,000, so that the net profit in 1901 was £137,000, in 1902 £60,000, and in this year £58,000. In 1901 they brought in a balance of £14,000, paid a 5 per cent. dividend, and carried forward £82,500. It was owing to that wise policy that they were able to keep up the dividends in the two following years. In consequence of that large carry-forward from the bumper year they had been able not only to pay

the sinking fund for the redemption of the first debentures, but also to pay substantial dividends and carry forward further large sums. This year the directors did not think it wise to pay the full 5 per cent. dividend, because to have done so would have reduced the amount of the carry-forward to such a small sum that unless they had an exceptional year in the following one they would have to face a larger reduction of dividend.  
They had, therefore, decided to pay the very substantial dividend of 4 per cent., which at the present price of the shares worked out at a great deal more, instead of dividing up to the hilt. He next wished to ask their attention to some figures which, he thought, were satisfactory—namely, the figures of the actual work of the local companies. The point he was interested to find out was whether there was any evidence of a falling off in the volume of business done by the carrying companies. The general criticism made to the undertaking was that the business would only be of a temporary character. Having regard to the necessarily speculative character of any mining enterprise, they could not help feeling somewhat apprehensive on that point. As he told them last year, that was the point which he most carefully inquired into before he formed his connection with the company, and he then stated that all the information he could get was encouraging upon the point. Now they had had what they might call a fairly critical year, in which they had had worse conditions to deal with than in any previous one for conducting their traffic, and he was exceedingly pleased to find that the analysis of

the figures showed that their normal steady business was on the increase.  
There was a steady progress from year to year. Looking at the matter from the railway point of view, that was most important, and he would prove it by a comparison between the figures of 1902 and those of 1903. In the earlier year they carried 16,000 passengers, against 12,600 in 1903. That was one of the few instances of a falling off, but Mr. Graves explained that by saying that in the earlier year the small shippers and tradesmen traveled more frequently with their goods than they did last year, when they had more confidence in the transport. The freight in 1902 worked out at 28,000 tons, and in 1903 it was 37,700 tons.  
In the river division they had carried this year 8,700 passengers, against 7,000 in the previous year. The freight amounted to 23,500 tons, against 21,800 in the earlier year. The operating expenses were less in 1903, and the net income was no less than \$157,000, against \$126,500 in 1902—a gratifying result. In the winter mail service they carried 1,250 passengers in 1903, against 1,101; and 220 tons of freight, against 155 tons. These figures showed that on the important matter of the increase of traffic and freight carriage, the reduction in operating expenses, and the increase in net income, there was, notwithstanding the difficulties he had spoken of, a distinct and marked improvement upon the previous year.  
This was especially noticeable in view of the fact that the passengers and freight had been carried at very much lower rates than in any previous year. The reduction in the rates was quite satisfactory. In opening up a new country they were able to charge fancy rates, but afterwards they had to meet competition, which, unless there was careful management, would bring disaster. The policy of gradually reducing rates was to meet any possible competition and to get them to a level at which no possible competition could survive. In addition to all this, there had been out of the revenue earnings of the local companies a large amount expended in

betterment—that was in permanent improvements to their undertaking. There had been spent during the year \$83,413 in specified items, and other sums which could not be traced on this side, because it was impossible to separate them from the normal work of maintenance of the road. All the information which the board had received went to show that the railway was in a far better condition at the present time than at any previous time. The last thing he would trouble or unsatisfactory matters. Much of it reads like a fairy tale or a romance. It is work of an absolutely exceptional nature, compared with that of any railroad enterprise or any transportation company's work I know of any part of the world. It involves battling with the forces of Nature under most trying, severe and exhausting conditions, meeting emergencies entirely unexpected, and that no reasonable foresight could have supposed would occur, and having to meet them on the moment. It means continuous, strenuous attention, and readiness at all points, and in the face of it, one is really amazed that many of the difficulties that have confronted, and do confront, your staff are overcome as they are. In less efficient hands, and without a strong, able man at the head of affairs and other hard-headed workmen to support him, it would be a tale of continued and repeated disasters. But they are met and they are overcome, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that in the future there will be any others to most of greater or more exceptional difficulty than those which have been suc-

cessfully encountered in the past. (Applause.)  
The last thing, therefore, I shall say to you is, on my own behalf, and I know on behalf of every one of my colleagues, to express our great sense of what is due to the White Pass & Yukon Railway, a really earning money for you and doing your business, from Mr. Graves, the most able, energetic, tactful and resourceful president of the local companies, Mr. A. B. Newell, the general manager, and the executive, down to each and all of the various men who are so nobly doing their duty in this difficult enterprise. Last year you passed a vote of thanks, but what I have said will no doubt be received with acclamation (Hear, hear), and, therefore, without going through a formal resolution, I hope this expression will be received by those who are working in that industry, and all the difficulties there, with some satisfaction, knowing that their efforts are recognized and are not overlooked by us. (Applause.) I now beg to introduce the report and accounts presented to the meeting he received and adopted.  
The Hon. Sydney Carr Glyn, vice-chairman, seconded the adoption of the report, and the resolution was carried unanimously.  
The dividend of 1½ per cent. (3s. per share), making 4 per cent. for the year, having been approved, the retiring directors—Mr. C. C. Macrae and Mr. James Dugdale—were re-elected.

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A perfectly pure, sterile, stable, easily absorbable and assimilable food. These are a combination of reconstituents which are found in Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. These properties are so perfectly represented in no other form of artificial feeding.  
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Scott's Emulsion is a careful blend of the purest cod liver oil, hypophosphites of lime and soda, glycerine and a dash of flavoring. The combination of these valuable ingredients emulsified as in Scott's Emulsion represents the greatest remedy yet discovered for weak lungs, poor blood, low vitality, child weakness and all wasting diseases.  
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Twenty-three acres in Esquimalt District, on Royal Road.  
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